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TEST-15

REVISION TEST 1:

Indian Constitution & Political System

+ Working of Indian Constitution and System of the government

+

: Modern India (I) + Modern India (II)

+ Current Affairs (Apr. – Aug. 2021)

2022

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Test Booklet Series

C

TEST BOOKLET

GENERAL STUDIES (P) 2022 – Test – 3484

Time Allowed: Two Hours **Maximum Marks: 200**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TURN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **Do NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (Questions). Each item is printed in **English.** Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of **correct responses** marked by you in the answer sheet. For **every incorrect** response **1/3rd of the allotted marks** will be deducted.

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer sheet the response to various items in the Test booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the answer sheets as per instruction sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all responses on the answer sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to Invigilator only the answer sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

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1. Consider the following statements with reference to Bengal British India Society:

1. It was the second political public association to be formed in British India.
2. It sent petitions urging upon the government for increasing employment of Indians in public offices and for judicial reforms.
3. Ramgopal Ghosh was elected as the first president of the society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

2. With reference to the partition of Bengal, consider the following statements:

1. The official reason given for the decision to partition Bengal was to contain the extremist revolutionary terrorism in eastern India.
2. It was decided that Assam and Orissa would be clubbed with Western Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

3. Which of the following statements are correct, with reference to the work done by Congress Ministries after the provincial elections of 1937?

1. They repealed restrictions on the press and radical organizations.
2. Power of the police was curbed and political prisoners including a large number of revolutionary terrorists were released.
3. Agrarian legislation was passed dealing with tenancy rights and other protections to the peasant debtors.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

4. Consider the following statements regarding service voters:

1. They can cast their votes either through postal ballot or through a proxy voter appointed for them.
2. The family (including children of voting age) of a service voter are deemed to be service voters and the voting facility is also available to them.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

5. "To protect monuments, places, and objects of artistic or historic interest " is a provision made under:

(a) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy only
(c) Fundamental Duties only
(d) Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Ministers of the respective states.
2. The transfer of judges from one high court to another is not subject to judicial review.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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7. Which among the following are part of the specific instructions mentioned in Gandhiji's speech during the launch of the Quit India Movement on 8th August 1942?

1. Government servants to resign immediately.
2. Princes to accept the sovereignty of the Indian National Congress.
3. Students to give up studies if they can remain firm till independence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 3 only

8. Consider the following statements with reference to the vacancy in the President's office:

1. When the vacancy is caused by the expiration of the term of the sitting President, the Vice President discharge the function of the President.
2. When the vacancy is caused by the resignation or removal, the newly-elected President remains in the office for the remainder of the period for which predecessor would have continued.
3. When the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to any reason and the office of Vice-President and Chief Justice of India are vacant, the Parliament appoint an acting President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None

9. Who among the following does ***not*** participate in the election of the President?

1. The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.
2. The nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament.
3. The nominated members of the state legislative assemblies.
4. The elected members of the state legislative councils.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) 4 only

10. Consider the following statements about the language of the Courts:

1. The Parliament has not made any provision for the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court.
2. The Governor of a State without any consent or approval of the President can authorise the use of Hindi or any other official language of the State in the proceedings of the High Court of the State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. Codex Alimentarius Commission often seen in the news is an initiative of:

(a) Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization
(b) United Nations Environment Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization
(c) International Fund For Agricultural Development
(d) Global Food Safety Initiative

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12. Which of the following is/are the reason(s) for the ineffectiveness of parliamentary control of the executive in India?

1. The large size of the Parliament
2. Increase in the 'delegated legislation'
3. The increased recourse to 'guillotine' reduced the scope of financial control.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

13. The Akali movement was organised with the aim of

(a) gathering political force to fight against exploitation by money lenders.
(b) liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Mahants.
(c) reconciliating Sikh religious teaching with the needs of modern age.
(d) protest against brahmanical supremacy.

14. With reference to the Amending Act of 1786, consider the following statements:

1. The Act introduced the concept of Civil law in India.
2. It empowered the Board of Control to combine the two offices of Governor-General and Commander in Chief.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Consider the following:

1. Indian National Association
2. The Bengalee newspaper
3. Indian National Liberal Federation

Surendranath Banerjea was associated with which of the above?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

16. Consider the following pairs of newspapers/ journals and the people associated with these:

Journal/Newspaper		***Persons Associated***
1. Hitabadi	:	M.K Gandhi
2. Sanjibani	:	K.K Mitra
3. Bengalee	:	Girish Chandra Ghosh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) None of the above

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1853:

1. The act did not mention anything about the further renewal of the company charter.
2. It provided for the separation of the executive and legislative functions of the Governor General's council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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18. In the Indian Order of Precedence, who amongst the following comes first?

(a) Former President
(b) The Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission
(c) The Prime Minister
(d) The Vice-President

19. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Emergency was imposed for the first time during the Prime Ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
2. The National Emergency in 1975 was declared based on the threat of armed rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

20. Recently DRDO tested the Akash-New Generation Missile. In this context, consider the following statements with respect to Akash-NG missile:

1. It is a medium-range surface to air missile.
2. It is heavier than the Akash Missile as it carries more warheads.
3. It is propelled by the two-pulse solid rocket motor compared to the ramjet engine on the Akash Missile.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

21. As per the Constitutional provisions, Parliament can make laws on the matters of state list in which of the following circumstances?

1. during a national emergency.
2. to implement international agreements.
3. during president's rule.
4. during a financial emergency.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

22. Which of the following feature(s) was/were borrowed by the Indian Constituent assembly from the American Constitution?

1. Procedure established by law
2. Vice-President as the chairperson of the Upper House
3. Integrated Judiciary

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

23. With reference to the official language of the Union, which of the following provisions is/are mentioned in the Indian Constitution?

1. Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language of the Union.
2. The form of numerals to be used for official purposes of the Union has to be the Devanagari form of numerals.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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24. Consider the following statements about the Anglo-French struggle i.e. Carnatic Wars:

1. The treaty of Pondicherry brought the First Carnatic War to an end.
2. The treaty of Aix La Chapelle brought the Second Carnatic War to an end.
3. Battle of Wandiwash was the decisive battle during the Third Carnatic War

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

25. With reference to Indian Councils Act of 1909, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for inclusion of an Indian as a member of Governor General's Executive Council.
2. Voting on separate budget items was introduced by it.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

26. With reference to the consequences of the 1857 revolt, arrange the following events in the correct chronological sequence:

1. Enactment of Army Amalgamation Scheme
2. Act for the Better Government of India
3. Durbar at Allahabad by Lord Canning

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 1-3-2
(c) 3-1-2
(d) 2-3-1

27. With reference to British Indian history, the Guarantee system was related to

(a) Railroad Construction
(b) Indigo Plantation
(c) Education
(d) Non interference in religious affairs

28. Consider the following statements:

1. Election Commission takes the decision on assigning the symbol in case of the split of a recognized political party.
2. A reserved symbol is only allotted to the candidates set up by the National or State party.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

29. With reference to the removal of members of the Union Public Service Commission, consider the following statements:

1. The chairman can be removed from the office on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The advice tendered by the Supreme Court for removal of the member of the Union Public Service Commission for misbehavior is binding on the President.
3. The term 'misbehavior' is not defined in the constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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30. Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. A state legislature can prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment or appointment in a state.
2. The state is permitted to make a provision for the reservation in appointments in favor of any economically weaker sections of citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

31. Recently, the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways decided to develop National Maritime Heritage Complex at:

(a) Dholavira
(b) Lothal
(c) Mahabalipuram
(d) Cochin

32. Which of the following was/were part of the Montague Declaration of 1917?

1. Increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration.
2. Dominion status for British India.
3. Indianisation of Civil Services.

Select the correct answer using code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

33. Which of the following recommendations were given by the Nehru Committee report?

1. Establishment of the hierarchy of courts in India with the Supreme Court of India at its apex.
2. Definition of citizenship in the constitution.
3. Establishment of a bicameral parliament in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

34. Which of the following is/are the aims and objectives of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG)?

1. To promote personal contacts between Members of Parliament.
2. Organizes Hindi classes for non-Hindi speaking Members.
3. To arrange lectures on various socio-economic problems by Members of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

35. With reference to the multi-State co-operative society, consider the following statements:

1. It is defined in the Constitution of India.
2. It is registered and regulated under respective State co-operative Act where it is located.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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36. Lokmanya Tilak was among the greatest leaders of the National Movement, with reference to him consider the following statements:

1. He used Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to propagate Swaraj ideology during the Home Rule Movement.
2. He used his English newspaper Kesari to spread discontent against British rule.
3. He expended his support to the Government's war efforts during the first World War.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

37. Consider the following statements about the contribution of women in India's freedom struggle:

1. Theosophical society was founded by Annie Besant.
2. Kalpana Dutt started an underground radio station.
3. Bina das was an active member of the Chittagong Armoury raid.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

38. Which of the following authorities are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal?

1. Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
2. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
3. Chairperson of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
4. Attorney General of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 4 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

39. Which act of the British Government provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta?

(a) Regulating Act of 1773
(b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) Charter Act of 1793
(d) Charter Act of 1813

40. Consider the following statements with respect to the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) Programme:

1. It enables Customs administration to identify the compliant business entity in order to provide them a higher degree of assured facilitation.
2. It is designed by the World Trade Organisation.
3. Recently, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has mandated all importers and exporters to get the AEO status.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

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41. Consider the following statements with respect to the Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. Tribal groups and women actively participated in the movement.
2. Hindu-muslim unity was a significant feature during the movement.
3. Both urban and rural areas participated in the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) 1 and 3 only

42. Recently, NITI Aayog has released the 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index 2021. In this context, which of the following states has secured the first position in the Index?

(a) Kerala
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Tamil Nadu
(d) Karnataka

43. Consider the following statements with respect to British policies with respect to the Princely States:

1. After 1858, the British Government abandoned the policy of annexation with respect to the Princely States.
2. A consultative body called as Chamber of Princes was established based on the Morley-Minto reforms.
3. The Butler Committee was set up to examine the nature of the relationship between the princely states and government.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

44. Which of the following acts instructed the government in British India to abolish slavery?

(a) Charter Act of 1853
(b) Charter Act of 1833
(c) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(d) Charter Act of 1813

45. Which of the following features are common between the British and Indian Constitutions?

1. Rule of law
2. Written Constitution
3. The federal structure of the polity
4. Parliamentary form of the Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 4 only

46. With reference to the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court, which one of the following statements is ***not*** correct?

(a) In any dispute between the Centre and one or more states, it has original and exclusive jurisdiction.
(b) Its original jurisdiction with regard to disputes relating to Fundamental Rights is concurrent with the jurisdiction of the High Courts.
(c) Appeal by Special Leave can only be granted in a final judgement.
(d) The president can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court any question of law or fact of public importance.

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47. '16 Psyche' which is often seen in news is a/an:

(a) asteroid
(b) humanoid robot
(c) spyware
(d) cryptocurrency

48. Consider the following statements with respect to the recently launched FIRE programme:

1. It is an initiative to bring together industry and academia on a common platform to co-promote innovative research.
2. It was launched by NITI Aayog in collaboration with Intel India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:

1. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.
2. He can take part in the joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament.
3. Attorney General is a member of the Central Cabinet that looks after the legal matters at the government level.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

50. Which of the following statements best describes the doctrine of Severability?

(a) This is applied when the legislature enacting the law has transgressed its power as is mentioned in the Constitution.
(b) If some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute.
(c) This doctrine comes into picture when there is a conflict between the different subjects in different lists.
(d) If any law becomes contradictory to the fundamental rights, then it does not permanently die but becomes inactive.

51. Consider the following pairs:

Commission		***Viceroy at the time of set up of Commission***
1. Saddler University Commission	:	Lord Reading
2. Whitley Commission on Labour	:	Lord Irwin
3. Butler Committee	:	Lord Linlithgow

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

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52. Consider the following statements regarding the Office of Deputy Prime Minister:

1. The office of deputy Prime Minister is mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
2. The salary and allowances of deputy Prime Minister are determined by the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are ***not*** correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

53. With reference to the Anglo-Maratha struggle for supremacy, arrange the following treaties in chronological order.

1. Treaty of Purandhar
2. Treaty of Bassein
3. Treaty of Salbai

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 3-2-1
(c) 2-3-1
(d) 1-3-2

54. Recently, the 'Reaching Zero' forum was held under the aegis of the World Health Organization to eliminate:

(a) COVID-19
(b) Malaria
(c) Tuberculosis
(d) Polio

55. With reference to the Chief Minister, consider the following statements:

1. He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor and he can be dismissed by the Governor at any time.
2. He can recommend the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly to the Governor at any time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

56. In the context of space technology, consider the following statements regarding the 'Thirty Meter Telescope' initiative :

1. India is a member of this initiative.
2. It is planned to be set up in Jaisalmer.
3. It is capable of identifying and characterizing exoplanets.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

57. Consider the following statements about Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) :

1. It is an initiative of the International Monetary Fund and United Nations Environment Programme.
2. Reserve Bank of India is a member of NGFS.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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58. With reference to the political organisations prior to the formation of the Indian National Congress, consider the following pairs:

Association		*Founder*
1. East India Association	:	Surendra Nath Bannerjee
2. Madras Mahajan Sabha	:	M. Veeraraghavachariar
3. Bombay Presidency Association	:	Dadabhai Naoroji

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

59. Which of the following statements are ***not*** correct regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861?

(a) It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances.
(b) It gave a recognition to the portfolio system.
(c) During passage of this act Lord Canning was the Viceroy India.
(d) This act made Indian legislature bi-cameral for the first time.

60. In the context of the State Human Rights Commission, consider the following statements:

1. The Chairperson and members of a State Human Rights Commission can be removed by the Governor of the concerned state.
2. The proceedings of an SHRC have a judicial character.
3. The commission submits its annual or special reports to the State Legislative assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

61. Consider the following statements regarding the Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) Scheme :

1. It aims to encourage the deployment of Points of Sale (PoS) infrastructure in tier-3 to tier-6 centres and northeastern states.
2. It is completely funded by the Reserve Bank of India from its surplus capital.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

62. Which of the following states has recently announced that it will initiate valuation of its natural resources in the form of Gross Environment Product (GEP) along the lines of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

(a) Himachal Pradesh
(b) Kerala
(c) Uttarakhand
(d) Sikkim

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Ulgulan Rebellion of the late 19th century:

1. It began as a religious movement but later acquired agrarian and political undertones.
2. It was led by Nirang Phidu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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64. Consider the following statements in context of the Freedom struggle of India:

1. He was the first Indian to be appointed as the Government pleader and public prosecutor by the British Government of India.
2. He is known as the "Grand old man of South India".
3. He renounced his knighthood after the suppression of Home Rule League by the British government of India.

Identify the personality from the statements given above.

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Subbier Subramaniya Iyer
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer

65. The Floud Commission was appointed to

(a) enquire into the riots in East Bengal
(b) grant reservation to minorities in India
(c) give recommendations on Bengal land revenue
(d) delimit boundaries between Indian and East Pakistan

66. Which of the following was/were the significance of the Delhi Durbar of 1911?

1. It marked the succession of King George V.
2. The shifting of the Imperial Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced.
3. It was the only Delhi Durbar attended by the Emperor of British India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

67. Consider the following statements regarding direct democracy:

1. It is a form of government where all citizens participate through their representatives.
2. Gram Panchayat in India can be considered as an example of direct democracy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

68. Consider the following pairs :

Geographical Indication Tagged Fruit		***Location***
1. Khirsapati Mangoes	:	West Bengal
2. Gholvad Sapota	:	Maharashtra
3. Jardalu Mangoes	:	Gujarat

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

69. Which among the following acts for the first time put a check on the monopoly of East India Company to trade with India?

(a) Indian Council Act of 1861
(b) Charter Act of 1793
(c) Charter Act of 1853
(d) Charter Act of 1813

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70. Which of the following statements is/are correct about State Administrative Tribunals (SATs)?

1. Its chairman and members are appointed by the Governor of the State concerned.
2. It can not be established by Central Government under any circumstances.
3. There is a provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal for two or more states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

71. The 1924 Belgaum session of Indian National Congress is significant in the history of the freedom movement, because:

(a) It was the first session of Indian National Congress to be held in village.
(b) It was decided that attainment of Poorna Swaraj to be declared as the objective of the Congress.
(c) It led to formation of Swaraj Party by C. R Das and Moti Lal Nehru.
(d) None of the above.

72. Tax Inspectors Without Borders is a joint initiative of:

(a) Asian Development Bank and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(b) International Monetary Fund and World Bank
(c) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
(d) World Trade Organization and International Finance Corporation

73. Consider the following statements regarding the recently launched National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm:

1. It seeks to place a special focus on North-Western India for Oil Palm cultivation.
2. It gives price assurance to the oil palm farmers on the lines of the minimum support price (MSP).
3. It aims for zero palm oil imports by 2025.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 2 and 3 only

74. Consider the following pairs:

Treaties in/during British India		***Region***
1.Treaty of Sugauli	:	Nepal
2.Treaty of Gandamak	:	Afghanistan
3.Treaty of Yandabo	:	Burma

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

75. Insertion of Part IX paves the way for democratic decentralisation by providing Panchayati Raj Institutions. In this context, which of the following is/are considered to be novel features of Panchayati Raj Institutions?

1. Political accountability of state executive
2. Devolution of taxation powers at the local level by the Parliament
3. Reservation to women

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only
(d) 1 and 2 only

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76. With reference to the Indian National Movement, arrange the following events in chronological order.

1. Montagu Declaration
2. Annie Besant serves as the President of the Indian National Congress
3. Launch of Tilak's Home Rule league
4. Annulment of Partition of Bengal

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1-2-3-4
(b) 3-4-2-1
(c) 4-3-1-2
(d) 4-2-3-1

77. 'Hire Benkal', a Megalithic site has been included in the tentative list of UNESCO world heritage sites from India recently. It is located in:

(a) Tamil Nadu
(b) Karnataka
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Uttar Pradesh

78. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament can entrust the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state.
2. A law made by the Parliament in the state under the President's rule is coterminous with the duration of the President's rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

79. The Indian Federalism can be best explained in terms of:

(a) an agreement between the center and constituent units in order to set up a federation.
(b) dependence of state government on the centre for all funds, functions and functionaries.
(c) constitutional devolution of powers to the state governments.
(d) extraordinary powers with center to unilaterally change the federal principles of the constitution.

80. Arrange the Constitutional Amendment Acts which provided for the above provisions in chronological order starting from the earliest.

1. Restricting the size of the council of ministers to 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha
2. Amendment of Article 15 to provide special provisions for the advancement of socially or educationally backward citizens regarding admissions to aided or non aided non-minority educational institutions
3. Inclusion of the Right to form Cooperative societies under fundamental rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2-1-3
(b) 2-3-1
(c) 3-2-1
(d) 1-2-3

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81. A citizen of the USA, whose wife is an Indian citizen, wants to become a citizen of India. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. He can become an Indian Citizen by the way of registration if he is ordinarily resident in India for five years before making an application for registration.
2. He can become an Indian Citizen by the way of naturalization if he has been in the service of a Government in India throughout the period of six months immediately preceding the date of the application.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. In the context of the development of unions during the British Rule in India, arrange the following trade unions in the chronological order of their foundation.

1. Bombay Mill Hands Association
2. Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha
3. Madras Labour Union

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 3-2-1
(b) 1-2-3
(c) 2-1-3
(d) 3-1-2

83. While the Constituent Assembly debated the inclusion of the term 'socialist', it was omitted at a later stage from the original text of the preamble. Which of the following statements best describes the reasons for its omission?

(a) It was omitted on account of the strong influence of the American capitalist system on the constituent assembly.
(b) It was against the principles of democracy for the constitution to decide the kind of society people should live in.
(c) It was omitted to encourage the private sector investment for growth and development.
(d) It was seen as minority appeasement as it catered to only one particular section of the society i.e. the poor.

84. Consider the following pairs :

Report / Index		***Released by***
1. World Investment Report	:	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
2. World Competitiveness Index	:	World Economic Forum
3. Global Economic Prospects	:	World Bank Group

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

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85. Which of the following provisions find mention in both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties?

1. Protection of environment and forest
2. Development of scientific temper
3. Promotion of the spirit of common brotherhood
4. Promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1 only

86. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Rampa Rebellion?

1. It was organised among Koya tribes in northern Andhra Pradesh region.
2. Alluri Sitarama Raju was the leader of the movement.

Select the correct answer using code given below.

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

87. Consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission has an independent budget finalized directly in consultation between the Commission and Finance Ministry.
2. Expenditure for the regular (general) elections to the state legislature is shared equally between the Union and the State governments.
3. Union government bears the entire expenditure related to the capital equipment and preparation of electoral rolls.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

88. Which of the following statements about a Substitute Motion is ***not*** correct?

(a) It is moved in the substitution of the original motion.
(b) It is not dependent on the original motion.
(c) No amendments are permissible to such motion.
(d) After discussion, it is alone put to vote and not the original motion.

89. Consider the following:

1. Widow Remarriage Association
2. Deccan Education Society
3. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Mahadev Govind Ranade was associated with which of the above-given organisation?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

90. Consider the following statements regarding Mission Innovation :

1. It is a global initiative to pioneer clean energy solutions through domestic innovation and international cooperation.
2. India is a founding member of Mission innovation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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91. Consider the following pairs :

Toys		*Associated State*
1. Nirmal Toys	:	Uttar Pradesh
2. Kondapalli Toys	:	Andhra Pradesh
3. Channapatna Toys	:	Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 only

92. Consider the following statements with respect to the First Round Table Conference:

1. Princely states were represented in the conference.
2. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes during the conference.
3. Both Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League were present in the conference.
4. Women representatives were also present.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 3 and 4 only
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

93. Which of the following administrative reforms were undertaken by Lord Cornwallis?

1. Introduction of the policy of making merit-based appointments
2. Depriving the collectors of their judicial powers
3. Reduction of the salaries and allowances of officers

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

94. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is increasingly seen as a preferred group of countries in South Asia. In this context, which of the following countries is not a member of BIMSTEC?

(a) Nepal
(b) Sri Lanka
(c) Maldives
(d) Thailand

95. Which of the following statements is ***not*** correct with respect to Constitutional provisions related to proceedings in Parliament?

(a) A Money bill can be introduced by a minister only.
(b) The Finance Bill must be enacted i.e., passed by the Parliament and assented to by the president within 14 days.
(c) The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.
(d) If the Rajya Sabha does not return the Money bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

96. Which of the following acts were passed during the Viceroyship of Lord Curzon?

1. Criminal Law Amendment Act
2. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act
3. Calcutta Corporation Act
4. Ancient Monuments Protection Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3 only
(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

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97. In the context of British expansionist policies during colonial rule, consider the following statements with respect to Policy of Ring-Fence:

1. It is aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the East India Company's territories.
2. It gained prominence during the reign of Warren Hastings.
3. Under this policy, East India Company partially compensated buffer states for their military expenses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

98. Consider the following statements regarding the local governance:

1. It is mandatory for the state legislatures to transfer the subjects listed under Eleventh schedule to the panchayati raj institutions.
2. The state legislature can provide for mandatory educational qualifications for the candidates to contest elections to local bodies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

99. With reference to the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992, which one of the following statements is correct?

(a) The chairperson of the Panchayat at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly by the people of the Gram Sabha.
(b) It provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every Panchayat.
(c) It provides for a Gram Sabha that is the body of all the people residing in a village.
(d) It provides for only the members of Panchayat at the village level to be elected directly by the people.

100. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Fast Track Special Court (FTSCs) Scheme?

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme.
2. It is completely funded from Nirbhaya Fund.
3. The courts established under this scheme will deal only with POCSO (Protection of Children Against Sexual Offence) Act cases.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only
(d) None

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ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS
GENERAL STUDIES (P) TEST – 3484 (2022)

Q 1.D

- **Bengal British India Society founded in Calcutta on 20 April 1843**, was the **second political public association to be formed in British India, the first being the zamindari association (1837). Hence statement 1 is correct**.
- Unlike the introvert Zamindari Association, representing solely the interests of the landed aristocracy, the Bengal British India Society was an **organisation dominated by a section of the Bengal intellectuals**, particularly by the young Bengal group that boasted of their aristocracy of western education and intelligence.
- Its membership **was open to all adults not 'under instruction in any public institution', paying subscription or donating to the society fund and 'conscientiously subscribing' to its aims and objects**. But the members of the landed aristocracy studiously kept themselves aloof from it because of its open anti-landlord stance.
- Its Secretary had **launched a trenchant attack on the permanent settlement and the zamindars and indigo planters from its platform and in the press**
- Its first 15-member executive committee consisted of **four Europeans and eleven Indians with George Thompson as President, GF Remfry and Ramgopal Ghosh as Vice-Presidents, Peary Chand Mitra as Secretary. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The Bengal British India Society **sent petitions urging upon government for increasing employment of Indians in public offices and for judicial reforms. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- It is said that the appointment of Indians as Deputy Magistrates and reforms in the Registration itish India Society nor the Zamindari Association could achieve much, although in the growth of political parties in India they played pioneering roles. Both became weak by 1850.

Q 2.D

- The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.
- The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising **Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The official reason given for the decision was that **Bengal** with a population of 78 million (about a quarter of the population of British India) had become **too big to be administered. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- It was also stated that partition would help in the development of Assam if it came under the direct jurisdiction of the government.
- This was true to some extent, but the real motive behind the partition plan was seen to be the British desire to weaken Bengal, the nerve centre of Indian nationalism.
- It was decided to annul the partition of Bengal in **1911** mainly to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.

Q 3.D

- Congress ministries tried to improve the condition of the people within the narrow limits of the powers given to them under the Act of 1935.
  - The Congress ministers reduced their own salaries drastically to Rs.500 per month.
  - Most of them travelled second or third class on the railways.
  - They promoted civil liberties, repealed restrictions on the press and radical organizations, permitted trade unions and Kisan (peasant) organizations to function and grow. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

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- The power of the police was curbed and political prisoners including a large number of revolutionary terrorists were released. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Agrarian legislation was passed dealing with tenancy rights, security of tenure, rent reduction, and relief and protection to the peasant debtors. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- The Congress government undertook Harijan uplift, and paid greater attention to primary, higher, and technical education and public health.
- Support was given to khadi and other village industries. Modern industries too were encouraged.
- Firm handling of the communal riots.

Q 4.A

- **Service voter is a voter having service qualification. According to the provisions of sub – section (8) of Section 20 of Representation of People Act, 1950, service qualification means –**
  - Being a member of the armed Forces of the Union ; or
  - Being a member of a force to which provisions of the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), have been made applicable whether with or without modification ;
  - Being a member of an Armed Police Force of a State, and serving outside that state; or
  - Being a person who is employed under the Government of India, in a post outside India.
- Postal voting is a type of voting in elections whereby Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot Papers (ETPB) are distributed to electors and returned by post, and in India, service voters are entitled to the same. **A service voter may appoint any person as his / her proxy to give vote on his / her behalf and in his / her name at the polling station. The proxy shall have to be ordinary resident of that constituency. He need not be a registered voter but he / she must not be disqualified to be registered as a voter. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **The wife of a service voter shall, if she is ordinarily residing with him, be also deemed to be a service voter in the constituency specified by that person. A son / daughter / relative / servant etc. residing ordinarily with a service voter cannot be enrolled as service voter. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 5.B

- **Directive Principles of State Policy - Article 49 - Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.**
  - It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, [declared by or under law made by Parliament] to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.
- While "to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture" is a prescribed duty of every citizen of India as per Article 51A(f) as a Fundamental Duty.

Q 6.D

- **The President can transfer a judge from one high court to another after consulting the Chief Justice of India**. On transfer, he is entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- In 1977, the Supreme Court ruled that the transfer of high court judges could be resorted to only as an exceptional measure and only in public interest and not by way of punishment. Again in 1994, the Supreme Court held that **judicial review is necessary to check arbitrariness in transfer of judges. But, only the judge who is transferred can challenge it. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In the Third Judges case (1998), the Supreme Court opined that in case of the transfer of high court judges, the Chief Justice of India should consult, in addition to the collegium of four seniormost judges of the Supreme Court, the chief justice of the two high courts (one from which the judge is being transferred and the other receiving him). Thus, the sole opinion of the chief justice of India does not constitute the 'consultation' process.

Q 7.D

The historic 8th August meeting at **Gowalia tank in Bombay** was convened to ratify the decision of the C**ongress Working Committee meeting at Wardha** regarding the idea of struggle. Gandhiji in his popular speech gave the mantra of **'Do or Die** and mentioned the specific instructions to various sections of society. These instructions include:

- Government servants would **not yet to be asked to resign**, but they should declare their allegiance to the Congress.
- Soldiers were also **not to leave their posts,** but they were to **refuse to fire** on their own people.

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- The princes were asked to '**accept the soverignty of their own people**', instead of paying homage to a foreign power.
- The people of the princely states were asked to declare that **they were part of the Indian nation** and they would accept the leadership of the princes, if latter cast their lot with the people.
- Students were **to give up their studies** if they were sure that they could continue to remain firm till Independence was achieved.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 8.D

- A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways:
  - On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
  - By his resignation.
  - On his removal by the process of impeachment.
  - By his death
  - Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.
- When the vacancy is going to be caused by the expiration of the term of the sitting President, an election to fill the vacancy must be held before the expiration of the term. In case of any delay in conducting the election of new President by any reason, **the outgoing President continues to hold office (beyond his term of five years) until his successor assumes charge**. This is provided by the Constitution in order to prevent an 'interregnum'. In this situation, **the Vice-President does not get the opportunity to act as President** or to discharge the functions of the President. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- If the office falls vacant by resignation, removal, death or otherwise, then election to fill the vacancy should be held within six months from the date of the occurrence of such a vacancy. The newly-elected President remains in office for a **full term of five years from the date he assumes charge of his office. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- When a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, the Vice-President acts as the President until a new President is elected. Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office. In case the office of Vice-President is vacant, the Chief Justice of India (or if his office is also vacant, **the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available**) acts as the President or discharges the functions of the President. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 9.C

- The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of electoral college consisting of:
  - the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
  - the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
  - **the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.**
- **The electoral college does not include:**
  - **the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament,**
  - **the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies,**
  - **the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature);** and
  - the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 10.A

- The constitutional provisions dealing with the language of the courts and legislation are as follows:
  - Until Parliament provides otherwise, the following are to be in the English language only:
    - **All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every high court.**
    - **The authoritative texts of all bills, acts, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws at the Central and state levels**.
  - However, **the Governor of a state, with the previous consent of the president, can authorise the use of Hindi or any other official language of the state, in the proceedings in the high court of the state**, but not with respect to the judgements, decrees and orders passed by it. In other words, **the judgements, decrees and orders of the high court must continue to be in English only** (until Parliament otherwise provides). **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

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- **The Parliament has not made any provision for the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court.** Hence, the Supreme Court hears only those who petition or appeal in English. In 1971, a petitioner insisted on arguing in Hindi a habeas corpus petition in the Supreme Court. But, the Court cancelled his petition on the ground that the language of the Court was English and allowing Hindi would be unconstitutional. **Hence statement 1 is correct**.

Q 11.A

- **Recent context:** India has recently hosted the fifth session of the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs (CCSCH) established under Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC).
  - To develop and expand worldwide standards for spices and culinary herbs, and to consult with other international organizations in the standards development process CCSCH was formed in 2013 with the support of more than a hundred countries with India as the host country and Spices Board India as the Secretariat for organizing the sessions of the committee.
  - Since its inception, the Codex Committee on Spices and Culinary Herbs has been successful in developing harmonized global Codex standards for spices and herbs. In its past four sessions, the committee developed and finalized standards for four spices, viz. dried or dehydrated forms of black/white/green pepper, cumin, thyme, and garlic.
- **The Codex Alimentarius Commission(CAC) is an international food standards body established jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in May 1963.**
- **Codex Alimentarius, or "Food Code", is a collection of international standards, guidelines and codes of practice to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the food trade.**
- The Agreement on Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)of the World Trade Organization (WTO) recognizes Codex standards, guidelines and recommendations as reference standards for international trade and trade dispute settlement.
- **Currently, the Codex Alimentarius Commission has 189 Codex Members made up of 188 Member Countries and 1 Member Organization (The European Union). India became a member of Codex Alimentarius in 1964.**
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**
- **Additional Information**
- The International Fund for Agricultural Development is an international financial institution and a specialised agency of the United Nations that works to address poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries.
- The Global Food Safety Initiative is a private organization, established and managed by the international trade association, the Consumer Goods Forum under Belgian law in May 2000. The GFSI maintains a scheme to benchmark food safety standards for manufacturers as well as farm assurance standards..

Q 12.D

- The Constitution provides for very detailed provisions of parliamentary control over government and administration in India. According to Article 75, the Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha. In addition, the Constitution provides for detailed financial power and control of Parliament over the executive - presentation of Budget, no taxation without the authority of law, no money to be withdrawn from Consolidated Fund of India without Parliamentary approval, etc.
- However, over time this control has become ineffective. The following factors are responsible for this:
  - The Parliament has neither time nor expertise to control the administration which has grown in volume as well as complexity.
  - Parliament's financial control is hindered by the technical nature of the demands for grants. The parliamentarians being laymen cannot understand them properly and fully.
  - The legislative leadership lies with the Executive and it plays a significant role in formulating policies.
  - The very size of the Parliament is too large and unmanageable to be effective. This makes it difficult to conduct debates and reach a consensus. **Hence option 1 is correct.**
  - The majority support enjoyed by the Executive in the Parliament reduces the possibility of effective criticism.
  - The financial committees like the Public Accounts Committee examine the public expenditure after it has been incurred by the Executive. Thus, they do post mortem work.
  - The increased recourse to 'guillotine' reduced the scope of financial control. **Hence option 3 is correct.**

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- The growth of 'delegated legislation' has reduced the role of Parliament in making detailed laws and has increased the powers of bureaucracy. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- The frequent promulgation of ordinances by the president dilutes the Parliament's power of legislation.
- The Parliament's control is sporadic, general and mostly political in nature. Lack of strong and steady opposition in the Parliament and a setback in the parliamentary behaviour and ethics have also contributed to the ineffectiveness of legislative control over administration in India.

Q 13.B

- **The Akali movement** (also known as **Gurudwara Reform Movement**) was an offshoot of the **Singh Sabha Movement.** It aimed at **liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants** (the post having become hereditary). These mahants were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The government tried its repressive policies against the **non-violent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921**, but had to bow before popular demands; it passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925) which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through **Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body.**

Q 14.D

- After the Pitt's India Act of 1784, an **Amending Act of 1786** was passed to correct the anomalies still present. It gave the Governor-General right to override his council in extraordinary circumstances.
- The 1786 Act authorized the **Court of Directors** to combine the two offices of **Governor-General and Commander in Chief**, resulting in **Warren Hastings** for the first time enjoying the two positions simultaneously. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The Charter Act of 1793 renewed the charter of the company for another twenty years. It further extends the Governor General's power over his council.
  - The 1793 Act introduced in India the concept of **civil law**. As per the Act, a regular code of all regulations that could be enacted for the Internal Government of British Territories in Bengal was framed. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 15.D

- **Sir Surendranath Banerjee** was one of the earliest Indian political leaders during the British Raj. Banerjee completed his graduation from **University of Calcutta** and travelled to England in 1868 to complete Indian Civil Service. He was also known as the **Indian Bruke.** He was the **second Indian to qualify the Indian Civil Service examinations**; however, in 1874 he was dismissed for a minor and apparently inadvertent procedural error. Banerjee believed in moderate means of political agitation, meetings, petitions, and legislative action. A social and religious reformer, Banerjee advocated widow remarriage and raising the marriageable age of girls.
- He along with Ananda Mohan Bose founded **Indian National Association in 1876,** the first Indian political organisation of its kind. It was aimed to "promote by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people. It protested against the reduction of age limit in 1877 for candidates of the Indian Civil Service examination. The association sponsored an all India conference which first took place in Calcutta on December 28 to 30, 1883.
- In 1883, Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. In an angry editorial in The Bengalee Banerjea had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements. (it was founded by Girish Chandra Ghosh in 1862 later on bought by Banerjee in 1879. In 1883, Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned. In an angry editorial in The Bengalee Banerjea had criticised a judge of Calcutta High Court for being insensitive to the religious sentiments of Bengalis in one of his judgements.
- When the **Montagu report of 1918** was made public, there was a divide in the Congress over it. The moderates welcomed it while the extremists opposed it. This led to a schism in the Congress with moderate leaders forming the "**Indian National Liberal Federation" in 1919.** The party (INLF) was founded by **Surendra Nath Banarjea** and some of its prominent leaders were Tej Bahadur Sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and M. R. Jayakar.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

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Q 16.B

- **Dwijendranath Tagore** was the eldest son of Debendranath Tagore was born on 11 March 1840. He was a distinguished thinker and writer of philosophic prose.
  - He edited the Bharati Patrika for seven years since its inception in 1877.
  - **The famous Bengali weekly, the Hitabadi,** owed its name and according to its first editor, Krishnakamal Bhattacharya, its very conception, to Dwijendranath. **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
  - He also wrote and composed patriotic songs and devotional songs, known as Brahma Sangit. He is credited with having introduced svaralipi, or musical notation in Bengali songs.
- **K.K Mitra launched his Bengali journal Sanjibani in 1883. Hence pair 2 is correctly matched**
- **Bengalee, an English newspaper was published from Calcutta from 1862 to 1931.**
  - **The Bengalee had a series of renowned editors including Girish Chandra Ghose and Surendra Nath Banerjea. Hence pair 3 is correctly matched.**
  - It started as a daily newspaper and subsequently turned into a weekly.
  - In 1931, an evening town edition, known as the Calcutta Evening News, was launched and the Mufassil edition continued to be known as the Bengalee.
  - The two editions were, however, amalgamated into one from 1932 and were renamed as the star of India.

Q 17.C

- The Charter Act 1853 was passed in the British Parliament to renew the East India Company's charter. Unlike the previous charter acts which renewed the charter for 20 years, this act **did not mention** the time period for which the company charter was being renewed. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The act for the first time provided for the **separation of the legislative and executive functions** of the Governor-General's council by adding new members for legislative purposes. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- The 1853 Act ended the system of appointments by recommendation in Civil Services and started a system of open and fair competition.

Q 18.D

- The Table, with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons named therein, is the following:
  - 1. President
  - 2. **Vice-President**
  - 3. Prime Minister
  - 4. Governors of States within their respective States
  - 5. Former Presidents
  - 5A. Deputy Prime Minister
  - 6. Chief Justice of India
    - Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - 7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union.
    - Chief Ministers of States within their respective States
    - Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
    - Former Prime Ministers
    - Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
  - 7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
  - 8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India
    - Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States
    - Governors of States outside their respective States)
  - 9. Judges of Supreme Court
  - 9A Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission
    - Chief Election Commissioner
    - Comptroller & Auditor General of India
  - (contd.)
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

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Q 19.D

- A state of National emergency can be proclaimed by the President of India, when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources. **The first instance was between October 1962 to January 1968 during the India-China war,** when "the security of India" was declared as being **"threatened by external aggression".** The second instance was between **December 1971 to March 1977**, which was originally proclaimed during the Indo-Pakistan war. It was later extended along with the third proclamation between June 1975 to March 1977 under controversial circumstances of political instability under Indira Gandhi's prime ministership. **The national emergency was proclaimed for the first time during the Prime ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The students' movement of Bihar in 1974 assumed a political character when **Jayaprakash Narayan assumed leadership.** People from all walks of life entered the movement. Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave **a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish,** what he considered to be true democracy.
- The opposition political parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan pressed for Indira Gandhi's resignation and organised a massive demonstration in Delhi's Ramlila grounds in June 1975. Jayaprakash announced a nationwide satyagraha for her resignation and asked the army, the police and government employees not to obey "illegal and immoral orders". The political mood of the country had turned against the Congress, more than ever before. The response of the government was to **declare a state of emergency.** On 25 June 1975, the government declared that there was **a threat of internal disturbances** and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- To remove ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the Constitution, **the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act** provides that National Emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of **external aggression, war and armed rebellion** and it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in **writing by the Union cabinet.**

Q 20.C

- Akash - New generation abbreviated as **Akash-NG** is a **medium-range mobile surface-to-air missile defense system** developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation(DRDO). **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The Akash-NG missile system has a range close to 60 km and can travel at 2.5 times the speed of sound. Two key improvements to the current Akash missile have transformed it into the Akash-NG.
  - The first is a brand new, **two-pulse, solid rocket motor** that replaces the old **ramjet on the legacy Akash missile.** The new motor generates a high terminal velocity to strike even the fastest and most agile enemy fighters. **Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - The second major change in the Akash-NG is its **new seeker head**, which has been developed by the DRDO laboratory, Research Centre Imarat (RCI). At the terminal phase of engagement, the seeker locks onto the enemy aircraft and continuously guides the Akash-NG to impact with the target.
- The Akash-NG rocket has been **re-engineered comprehensively** and brought down from the legacy Akash's 700 kg to a **sleek 350 kg.** This not just increases range, but also lets the Akash-NG launcher and replenishment vehicle carry more missiles. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 21.B

- The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule. This scheme of distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the states is to be maintained in normal times. But, in abnormal times, the scheme of distribution is either modified or suspended. In other words, the Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on any matter enumerated in the State List under the following five extraordinary circumstances:
  - When Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution
  - **During a National Emergency**
  - When States Make a Request
  - **To Implement International Agreements**
  - **During President's Rule**
- However, during the Financial Emergency, there are no such provisions.

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Q 22.B

- The Constituent assembly wanted to formulate a constitution which would help India to develop its economy according to the global economy as well as to improve the lives of the poverty-stricken population of India. Therefore, elaborate discussions were held, and during these discussions, previous laws proposed by the British Government in 1909, 1919 and 1935 were taken into account. The basic structure of the Indian constitution stands on the Government of India Act, 1935. Constitutions of other major countries were studied and some features of their constitution have been added in our constitution.
- One of the most important inspiration came from the American Constitution. The following features were borrowed by the Indian Constituent assembly from the **American Constitution:**
  - Written Constitution
  - Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
  - **Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Hence option 2 is correct.**
  - Fundamental Rights
  - Supreme Court
  - Provision of States
  - Independence of Judiciary and judicial review
  - Preamble
  - Removal of the Supreme court and High court Judges
  - **Due Process of Law:** One of the most distinct features of the American Constitution is 'due process of law'. The 5th and 14th amendments to the American Constitution provides that a person cannot be deprived of "life, liberty or property, without due process of law". **In India, the Constituent assembly settled for the principle of 'procedure established by law' as laid down under article 21 of the Indian constitution - no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Hence option 1 is not correct.**
    - However, a liberal interpretation is made by the judiciary after 1978 and it has tried to make the term 'procedure established by law' as synonymous with 'due process' when it comes to protecting individual rights.
    - In Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India case (1978) SC held that – 'procedure established by law' within the meaning of Article 21 must be 'right and just and fair' and 'not arbitrary, fanciful or oppressive' otherwise, it would be no procedure at all and the requirement of Article 21 would not be satisfied. Thus, the 'procedure established by law' has acquired the same significance in India as the 'due process of law' clause in America.
- **Integrated Judiciary: The American Constitution does not have an integrated judiciary. It is the Indian Constitution which has an integrated judiciary whereby a single system of courts enforces both the Central laws as well as the state laws.** In US, on the other hand, there is a double system of courts whereby the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws by the state judiciary. **Hence option 3 is not correct.**

Q 23.A

- **Part XVII** of the Constitution deals with the official language in **Articles 343 to 351**. Its provisions are divided into four heads—Language of the Union, Regional languages, Language of the judiciary and texts of laws and Special directives.
- Under Article 343, the Constitution contains the following provisions in respect of the official language of the Union:
  - Hindi written in Devanagari script is to be the official language of the Union. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union has to be the international form of Indian numerals and not the Devanagari form of numerals. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 24.B

- By the mid-eighteenth century, the English and the French were anxious to expand their trade in India. Their ambitious plans resulted in the three Carnatic wars (1744-63 CE) which were fought for control of trade, wealth, and territory in India.
- **The First Carnatic War(1744-48)** was the direct outcome of what was happening in Europe at the time. The English and the French were engaged in a conflict in connection with the succession of Maria Theresa to the throne of Austria.

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- **The historic treaty of Aix La Chapelle** was signed in Europe in 1748 CE **which brought the First Carnatic War to a close.** As a result of this treaty, the English regained Madras in India and the French Louisburg in North America. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

- Not even a few months had elapsed since the First Carnatic War that the English and the French again got entangled in what came to be known as the **Second Carnatic War (1748-54).**
  - While the first war was the outcome of the political conditions in Europe, the second had its origin in India.
  - **The treaty of Pondicherry** in 1755 CE effectively end the Second Carnatic War. By the new treaty, the two powers agreed not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indian states and both retained their old positions. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The Third Carnatic War (1758-63):**
  - After the departure of Dupleix, the English and the French remained in peace for nearly four years in Karnataka, till hostilities were once again resumed when the **Seven Years' War broke out in Europe**.
  - In India, the English took the Northern Circars which had been given to the French by the new **Nizam, Salabat Jung**, to meet the expenses of the French army that he maintained for his protection at Hyderabad. Salabat Jung now agreed to come under the protection of the English, awarding the Northern Circars to them. The French, commanded by Count de Lally, launched an attack on Madras at this move; but Madras was well protected by an English fleet, forcing Lally to retire to Pondicherry. He was later defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at the decisive **battle of Wandiwash in 1760 CE.** The very next year the English captured Pondicherry and other French settlements in India.
  - **Meanwhile, the Seven Year's war ended with the treaty of Paris in 1763 CE.**
  - Pondicherry and other French possessions in India were returned on the condition that they would not be fortified.
  - French power in India was thus broken and the Anglo-French rivalry in southern India ended with the success of the English and the failure of the French.

Q 25.C

- **Indian Councils Act of 1909, famously known as Morley-Minto Reforms**. These reforms were introduced in the backdrop of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement and split of Indian National Congress to pacify the moderate leadership. Nationalist leaders believed that the real purpose of the Morley-Minto Reforms was to divide the nationalist ranks and to check the growing unity among Indians by encouraging the growth of Muslim communalism.
- The Act introduced the following changes
  - It increased the number of elected members in the Imperial (Central) Legislative Council and the Provincial Legislative Councils, considerably. In the Provincial Councils, non-official majority was introduced. Further, most of the elected members were still elected indirectly. The local bodies were to elect an electoral college, which in turn would elect members of provincial legislators, who in turn would elect members of the central legislature.
  - **It provided for an Indian to be appointed as a member of the Governor-General's Executive Council. Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the voice Roy's executive council he was appointed as law member. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - The act enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. It permitted members to introduce resolution and increased their power to ask questions. **Voting on separate budget items was allowed by the act; but the budget as a whole could not be voted upon. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
  - The act also introduced separate electorates for Muslims under which the Muslim members were to be elected only by the Muslim voters thus this act legalised communalism and **Lord Minto came to be known as the father of communal electorate.**

Q 26.D

- **Consequences of the 1857 revolt:**
  - The revolt of 1857 marks a turning point in the history of India. It led to far-reaching changes in the system of administration and the policies of the British government.
  - Even before the Revolt could be suppressed fully, the British Parliament, on **August 2, 1858, passed an Act for the Better Government of India.** The Act declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India and provided for the appointment of a Secretary of State for India (a member of the British cabinet). The direct responsibility for the administration of the country was assumed by the British Crown and Company rule was abolished.

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- The **assumption of the Government of India by the sovereign of Great Britain** was announced **by Lord Canning at a durbar at Allahabad in the 'Queen's Proclamation' issued on November 1, 1858.** (It was by this proclamation that the governor-general acquired the additional title of 'Viceroy'.) As per the Queen's proclamation, the era of annexations and expansion had ended and the British promised to respect the dignity and rights of the native princes.
- The Army, which was at the forefront of the outbreak, was thoroughly reorganized and British military policy came to be dominated by the idea of "division and counterpoise".
- **The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861** moved the Company's European troops to the services of the Crown. Further, the European troops in India were constantly revamped by periodical visits to England, sometimes termed as the 'linked battalion scheme. All Indian artillery units, except a few mountain batteries, were made defunct. All higher posts in the army and the artillery departments were reserved for the Europeans. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- In accordance with the **Queen's Proclamation of 1858, the Indian Civil Service Act of 1861 was passed,** which was to give an impression that under the Queen all were equal, irrespective of race or creed. (In reality, the detailed rules framed for the conduct of the civil service examination had the effect of keeping the higher services a close preserve of the colonizers.)

Q 27.A

- The railways in British India expanded gradually. There were four distinct phases in this development.
- The British Indian government encouraged a number of British private companies to construct railways in India. The authorities thought that the enterprise would not be beneficial from the point of entrepreneurs. **To attract private investment the government introduced the Guarantee system.**
  - **By this system, the government offered a number of assurances or guarantees to those companies who undertook the project of building the railroad**.
  - The **construction of the railroad** in India between **1849 and 1869** went on under this system.
  - **The chief features of the system can be summed up as follows:**
    - The companies were offered **free land by the government** for the construction of railways.
    - The government agreed to pay an **annual interest of 5%** on the amount invested by the company.
    - The government-guaranteed that the amount of profit would be equally shared by the company and the government.
    - It was agreed upon that after a period of 25 or 50 years the government might wish to buy back the railways.
    - Under this arrangement, 4,255 miles of railways were constructed by 1869. But, the Guarantee System was misused by the private companies to cheat the government. **The companies used to declare fictitious accounts to conceal their actual profit amount so as to deprive the colonial government.**
    - **The Guarantee System proved to be a heavy economic burden on the government exchequer. It came under scrutiny and eventually this arrangement was abolished.**
  - **In 1869, the construction of railways** was brought **under the direct initiative of the government**. A new policy of state construction and management of railroad was adopted in view of the various loopholes of the Guarantee System which resulted in huge financial losses for the government**. The government initiative continued till 1880 when a New Guarantee System** was adopted and the state initiative was given up.
    - Under the New Guarantee System the private companies were again encouraged to undertake the job of railroad construction, but, this time the planning and control of the enterprise were kept under the government.
    - It was a departure from the old Guarantee System.
    - The guaranteed rate of interest in the new system was reduced from 5% to 3.5%.
    - The new Guarantee System accelerated the pace of railroad construction in India.
  - **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 28.C

- **Symbols allocation to political parties:**
  - Recently the Madras High Court has decided to examine whether it was fair on the part of the Election Commission of India (ECI) to allot permanent election symbols to recognized political parties alone and deny such a benefit to the registered but unrecognized political parties. As per the **Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) (Amendment) Order, 2017**, party symbols are either:
  - **Reserved:** National parties and state parties across the country have "reserved" symbols.

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- **Free:** The Election Commission also has a pool of nearly 200 "free" symbols that are allotted to the thousands of unrecognized regional parties that pop up before elections.
- A reserved symbol will only be allotted to the candidates set up by the National or State party and not to anyone else. . **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- If a political party, which is a recognized State Party in some states, nominates a candidate in states in which it isn't recognized as a state party, then the candidate, to the exclusion of all the other candidates, shall be allotted the symbol, provided that the symbol is not listed as a free symbol.

- **How are symbols allotted to political parties?**
  - A party/candidate has to provide a list of three symbols from the EC's free symbols list at the time of filing nomination papers. Among them, one symbol is allotted to the party/candidate on a first-come-first-serve basis. When a recognized political party splits, the Election Commission takes the decision on assigning the symbol.
- **Powers of Election Commission:**
  - The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 empowers the EC to recognize political parties and allot symbols. Under Paragraph 15 of the Order, it can decide disputes among rival groups or sections of a recognized political party staking claim to its name and symbol. The EC is also the only authority to decide issues on a dispute or a merger. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

Q 29.C

- The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is the **central recruiting agency in India**. It is an **independent constitutional body** as directly created by the constitution.
- **Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV** of the constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC.
- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the President of India. The chairman and members of the commission hold office for a term of **six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.**
- Removal/Suspension of Members: The Chairman or any other member of UPSC shall only be removed from his/her office **by order of the President of India.**
- The President can suspend the Chairman or any other member from his/her office in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court.
- **Conditions for Removal:** The Chairman or any other member of UPSC may be removed if he/she:-is adjudged an insolvent.-engages during his/her term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his/her office.-is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
- **However, the procedure for removal of judges is through impeachment by the parliament. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- In addition to these President can also remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for **misbehaving.** In this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. In this regard, the advice of the **Supreme Court is binding on the President. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **Constitution has defined the term misbehavior as** -concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by the Government of India or Government of State. - participates in any way in the profit of such contracts or agreements. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 30.B

- Article 16 states that No citizen shall, on grounds only of **religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them**, be ineligible for or discriminated against in respect or, any employment or office under the State
- There are four exceptions to this general rule of equality of opportunity in public employment:
  - **Parliament** can prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment or appointment in a state or union territory or local authority or other authority. As thePublic Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act of 1957 expired in 1974, there is no such provision for any state except Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - The State can provide for reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class that is not adequately represented in the state services.

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- The state is permitted to make a provision for the reservation of up to 10% of appointments or posts in favor of any economically weaker sections of citizens. This reservation of up to 10% would be in addition to the existing reservation. For this purpose, the economically weaker sections would be notified by the state from time to time on the basis of family income and other indicators of economic disadvantage. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**

Q 31.B

- **The Ministry of Culture (MoC) and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for 'Cooperation in Development of National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) at Lothal, Gujarat.**
- National Maritime Heritage Complex would be a world-class facility to be developed in the vicinity of the ASI site of Lothal, located about 80 kms away from Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- NMHC would be developed as an international tourist destination, where the maritime heritage of India from ancient to modern times would be showcased and an edutainment approach using the latest technology would be adopted to spread awareness about India's maritime heritage.
- **The unique feature of NMHC is the recreation of ancient Lothal city, which is one of the prominent cities of the ancient Indus valley civilization dating to 2400 BC**. Apart from that, the evolution of India's Maritime Heritage during various eras would be exhibited through various galleries. NMHC would have pavilion for each coastal states and union territories to showcase the artefacts/maritime heritage of the respective states and union territories.
- Various theme parks would be developed at NMHC such as Maritime & Naval Theme Park, Monuments Park, Climate Change Theme Park, Adventure & Amusement Theme Park through public-private partnership which would provide a complete tourist destiny experience to the visitors.
- **Lothal :** It is said that Lothal is a combination of two words; Loth and thal, which in Gujarati means 'the mound of the dead.' The city was inhabited during 3700 BCE and was a thriving trading port.
  - The excavation started from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to unearth the ancient city. Archaeologists believe that the city was a part of a major river system on the ancient trade route from Sindh to Saurashtra in Gujarat.
  - **According to the ASI, Lothal had the world's earliest known dock, which connected the city to an ancient course of the Sabarmati river on the trade route between Harappan cities in Sindh and the peninsula of Saurashtra.**
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 32.A

- **The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Samuel Montagu,** made a statement on August 20, 1917 in the British House of Commons in what has come to be known as the **August Declaration of 1917**. The statement said: "The government policy is of an **increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration** and gradual **development of self- governing institutions** with a view to the progressive realisation of **responsible government in India** as an integral part of the British Empire." **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**
- From now onwards, the demand by nationalists for self-government or home rule could not be termed as seditious since attainment of self-government for Indians now became a government policy, unlike **Morley's statement in 1909** that the reforms were not intended to give self-government to India.
- Dominion status for British India and Indianisation of Civil Services was not the feature of Montague Declaration.

Q 33.A

- **The All Parties Conference held on 12 February in Delhi and 19 May 1928** in Bombay had appointed a committee with Motilal Nehru as Chairman to draft a constitution for India.
- The Nehru Committee presented its report to the All Parties Conference held at Lucknow on August 28. **The Report was accepted by the All India Congress Committee on 5th November 1928.** But the efforts of the Members of the Committee were still-born and resulted in the irrevocable drifting of **Jinnah and the Muslims away from the Congress.**
- It made the following recommendations:
  - **India should have the same constitutional status in the British Empire** as other dominions with parliament having powers to make laws and should be known as the Commonwealth of India.
  - **The Constitution should define citizenship and declare fundamental rights. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

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  - **Hierarchy of courts with a Supreme Court as its apex appeal court be established. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The legislative powers should vest with the King and **bicameral parliament,** and a bicameral parliament and executive powers with the king exercisable by the Governor-General and the same provisions should be made **for the establishment of responsible governments in provinces in respect of governors and executive councils.**
- The report suggested that the **Indian Parliament should consist of**
  - **the Senate elected for seven years, consisting of 200 members elected by the Provincial Councils; and**
  - **the House of Representatives with 500 members elected for five years through adult franchise. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
- The Governor-General (to be appointed by the British Government but paid out of Indian revenues) was to act on the advice of the Executive Council which was to be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- The Provincial Councils were to be elected, on the basis of adult franchise, for five years and the Governor (to be appointed by the British Government) was to act on the advice of the Provincial Executive Council'.

Q 34.C

- The Indian Parliamentary Group is an autonomous body formed in the year 1949 in pursuance of a motion adopted by the Constituent Assembly.
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio President and Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha are ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Group. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha is the ex-officio Secretary-General of the Indian Parliamentary Group.
- The aims and objects of the Indian Parliamentary Group are:—
  - **to promote personal contacts between Members of Parliament;**
  - to study questions of public importance that are likely to come up before Parliament and arrange Seminars and discussions and Orientation Programmes and bring out publications for the dissemination of information to the Members of the Indian Parliamentary Group
  - **to arrange lectures on political, defense, economic, social, and educational problems by Members of Parliament and distinguished persons;**
  - to arrange visits to foreign countries with a view to developing contacts with Members of other Parliaments; and
  - to function as (a) National Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and (b) Main Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in India.
- The **Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training** was established in 1976 as an integral part of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Bureau also organizes Hindi classes for non-Hindi speaking Members. Besides, Computer Awareness programs for Members of Parliament as well as their personal staff are organized.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 35.A

- **Under Article 243 ZH, the multi-State co-operative society is defined as a society with objects not confined to one State and registered or deemed to be registered under any law for the time being in force relating to such co-operatives. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- **It includes a national co-operative society and a Federal co-operative.**
- They are registered and regulated under the **Multi-States Co-operative Societies Act 2002. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - No multi-State co-operative society shall be registered under this Act, unless,—
    - **it main objects are to serve the interests of members in more than one state; and**
    - its bye-laws provide for social and economic betterment of its members through self-help and mutual aid in accordance with the co-operative principles.
  - For the purposes of registration of a multi-State co-operative society under this Act, an application shall be made to the Central Registrar appointed by Central Government.

Q 36.C

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Lokamanya Tilak) was an ardent nationalist who helped laid the foundation of modern nationalism during the early phases of the national movement. He was instrumental in spreading Swadeshi movement outside Bengal, initiating and propagating the Home Rule movement, uniting Congress in 1916 and bringing together Congress and the League through Congress-League pact (also 1916).

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- To awaken political consciousness among the people of India he used press (newspapers). **He owned and edited the Kesari a Marathi newspaper and also published the Maratha an English newspaper.** He used the newspapers to present an early critique of the economically exploitative nature of British policies. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- **At the start of World War-I both the Congress party and Tilak, who just came out of prison, extended their support to the government's war efforts.** This support was primarily offered on the assumption that Britain would repay such loyal assistance with substantial political concessions—if not immediate independence or at least dominion status following the war. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Tilak propagated the Swadeshi and Boycott message outside of Bengal, especially in Poona and Bombay. To awaken nationalistic spirit among the people of India during Swadeshi Movement he used Ganpati puja and Shivaji festival extensively. He set up the Home Rule League at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Belgaum in April 1916, **Tilak promoted the Home Rule ideology through his extensive tours of Maharashtra and through his lectures which presented clarity and popularised the idea of Home Rule in India, though during this time he did not use religious festivals as an important strategy to propagate Swaraj ideology. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**

Q 37.C

- The history of the Indian Struggle is incomplete without the contribution of women in the freedom struggle. They not only played a helping hand but when most of the leaders were in the jails even common women took leadership roles. The sacrifices made by the women during the freedom struggle are innumerable. They fought with true spirit and made a huge contribution to the freedom of the nation.
- **Statement 1 is not correct:** Theosophical society was founded by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott in the USA and later the headquarters were founded in Adyar near Madras in 1886. Under the Leadership of Annie Besant movement grew in India who had come to India in 1893.
- **Statement 2 is not correct: Usha Mehta** started an underground radio station during the Quit India movement. When all the mainstream leaders were arrested it played a major role in establishing communication between congress party workers.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Bina das was an active member of the Chittagong Armoury raid which was a revolutionary group. it was started by Surya Sen she shot at the Bengal Governor during convocation.

Q 38.B

- Appointment by the President by warrant under his hand and seal means that the President is the final appointing authority and he must not delegate the function of the Appointment of the officers. Constitution specifically provides for the appointment of officers to some offices by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- **Article 148** - There shall be a **Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal** and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court. **Hence option 2 is correct.**
- **Article 316** - The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor of the State: T**herefore, they are not appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Hence option 1 is not correct.**
- **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes** consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and three other members. **They are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Hence option 3 is correct.**
- Their condition of service and tenure are also determined by the President.
- **Attorney General is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President.** He may be removed from office by the President at any time. He is not appointed by The President by warrant under his hand and seal. **Hence option 4 is not correct.**

Q 39.A

- **Regulating Act, (1773)** was the first intervention by the British government in the company's territorial affairs and marked the beginning of a takeover process that was completed in 1858.
- The main provisions of the act were the appointment of the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal with supervisory powers over the presidencies of Madras (now Chennai) and Bombay (now Mumbai). The **governor-general** had a council of four members.
- **Warren Hastings** became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- A supreme court of four English judges was set up in **Calcutta**.
- **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

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Q 40.A

- **An Authorised Economic Operator** is a business entity involved in the international movement of goods requiring compliance with provisions of the national Customs law and is approved by or on behalf of the national administration in compliance with **World Customs Organization (WCO)** or equivalent supply chain security standards. In recent times, AEO has become a flagship Customs-Business partnership programme for WCO Members. The security standards are developed by World Customs Organisation under **Safe framework of standards,** which is the basis of the Indian AEO programme. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The AEO programme enables **Customs administration to identify the safe and compliant business entity** in order to provide them a higher degree of assured facilitation. Thus, the aim of AEO programme is to secure the interna- tional supply chain by granting recognition to reliable operators and encouraging **best practices at all levels in the international supply chain. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The AEO scheme is **purely an optional scheme.** Applying for AEO status is a business decision depending on the role of the business entity in the supply chain and its willingness to acquire the benefit flowing by acquiring AEO status. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- In Indian AEO programme, there is a three-tier programme for importers and exporters i.e. AEO-T1, AEO-T2 and AEO-T3 in the increasing degree of benefits accorded and compliance requirements. **Recently, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC) inaugurated the online filing of Authorised Economic Operators (AEO)** T2 and T3 applications.

Q 41.D

- Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) started on March 12, 1930 when Gandhiji, along with a band of 78 members of the Sabarmati Ashram, with men belonging to almost every region and religion of India.
- Several sections of the population participated in the CDM:
  - **Women**: Gandhi had specially asked women to play a leading part in the movement. For Indian women, the movement was the most liberating experience and can truly be said to have marked their entry into the public sphere.
  - **Tribals**: Tribals were active participants in Central Provinces, Maharashtra and Karnataka. In Manipur and Nagaland, Rani Gaidinliu raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
  - **Muslims**: The hindu-muslim unity was not witnessed during the movement due to active Government encouragement of communal dissension to counter the forces of nationalism. Also, the appeals of communal leaders to stay away had an effect. Communal riots were seen in Dacca (now Dhakha) and Kishoreganj, and there was little participation of Muslims in the movements. Muslim masses in general remained indifferent and aloof froom the movement. **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
  - CDM was the first nationwide movement which was not restricted to the urban areas. This movement gave chance to the people in rural areas the opportunity to participate. Violation of salt law all over the country was soon followed by defiance of forest laws in Maharashtra, Karnataka and the Central Provinces and refusal to pay 'chaukidari' tax in Eastern India. No-rent campaign in different villages such as in U.P. also merged with CDM. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

Q 42.A

- Recently, the third edition of the report titled 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index and Dashboard 2020–21: Partnerships in the Decade of Action was released by NITI Aayog.
- **Key Findings of the report :**
  - India's overall score across SDGs improved marginally from 60 in 2019 to 66 in 2021 on accounts of improvement in performance in providing facilities including clean water and sanitation (Goal 6), affordable and clean energy (Goal 7) among others.
    - However, there has been a major decline in the areas of industry, innovation and infrastructure as well as decent work and economic growth.
  - **Kerala retains top rank followed by Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu while Bihar is at the bottom followed by Jharkhand and Assam.**
  - Chandigarh maintained its top spot among the UTs followed by Delhi.
  - Mizoram, Haryana, and Uttarakhand are the top gainers in 2020–21 in terms of improvement in score from 2019.
  - In 2019, 10 states and UTs belonged to the category of Front-Runners while in 2021, 12 more states and UTs made it to the category.

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- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index was first launched by NITI Aayog in 2018. The index has become the primary tool for monitoring the progress of India's states and its Union territories (UTs) towards the SDGs for 2030.**
- It provides a holistic view of the social, economic and environmental status of the country and its States and UTs.
- The Index for SDGs evaluates the progress of states and Union Territories (UTs) on various parameters including health, education, gender, economic growth, institutions, climate change and environment.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 43.C

- The evolution of relations between the British authority and states can be traced under the following broad stages:
  - **The Company's Struggle for Equality from a Position of Subordination (1740-1765):** Starting with Anglo-French rivalry with the coming of Dupleix in 1751, the East India Company asserted political identity with the capture of Arcot (1751).
  - **The policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813):** This policy was reflected in Warren Hastings' wars against the Marathas and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers. Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance was an extension of ring-fence—which sought to reduce states to a position of dependence on the British Government in India. Major powers such as Hyderabad, Awadh, and the Marathas accepted subsidiary alliances.
  - **The policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-1857):** In 1833, the Charter Act ended the Company's commercial functions even as it retained political functions. It adopted the practice of insisting on prior approval/sanction for all matters of succession. In 1834, the Board of Directors issued guidelines to annex states wherever and whenever possible. This policy of annexation culminated in the usurpation of eight states by Dalhousie including some big states such as Satara and Nagpur.
  - **The policy of Subordinate Union (1857-1935):**
    - The year 1858 saw the assumption of direct responsibility by the Crown. The **policy of annexation was abandoned.** The new policy was to punish or depose but not to annex. Queen adopting the title of **"Kaiser-i-Hind"** (Queen Empress of India) meant that the paramount supremacy of the Crown is presupposed and implied the subordination of states. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
    - According to the recommendations of the **Montford Reforms (1921), a Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal)** was set up as a consultative and advisory body having no say in the internal affairs of individual states and having no powers to discuss matters concerning existing rights and freedoms. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
    - **Butler Committee:** The question of the extent of sovereignty and paramountcy was still undefined. The Butler Committee (1927) was set up to **examine the nature of the relationship between the princely states and government. Hence statement 3 is correct.**
  - **The policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947): A Non-Starter:** The Government of India Act, 1935 proposed a Federal Assembly with 125 out of 375 seats for the princes and the Council of States with 104 out of 160 seats for the princes, under its scheme of an all-India federation, which was subject to ratification by states representing more than half of the population and entitled to more than half of the seats in the Council of States. This scheme never came into existence and after the outbreak of World War II (September 1939) it was dropped altogether.

Q 44.B

- Slavery had been abolished in Britain in 1820, and in India, the colonial administrators continued to detect its existence in various forms.
- The agrarian relations in India were complex, marked by numerous structures of labor dependencies, many of which, viewed through the post-Enlightenment "lens of the freedom-unfreedom opposition" looked like slavery in British eyes.
- **The Charter Act of 1833, therefore, instructed the government of India to abolish slavery, and parliamentary pressure continued to mount until its legal abolition.**
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

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Q 45.D

- Unlike most modern states, **Britain does not have a codified constitution** but an **unwritten** one formed of Acts of Parliament, court judgments, and conventions. The conventions are unwritten rules of constitutional practice, vital to the working of the government. The very existence of the office of Prime Minister of UK is purely conventional. The **Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions** of the world. It not only the fundamental principles of governance but also detailed administrative provisions. **Hence option 2 is not correct.**
- The **provisions of the Parliamentary system of Government, Rule of law**, law-making procedure, and single citizenship were borrowed from the British Constitution. The concept of **Rule of Law** is that the state is governed, not by the ruler or the nominated representatives of the people but by the law. The rule of law concept is present **both in the UK and India**. **Hence options 1 and 4 are correct.**
- The Constitution of India has opted for the **British Parliamentary System of Government.** It is a system of governance where the **executive is accountable to the legislature.** The United Kingdom is a **parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch.** A king or queen is the head of state, and a prime minister is the head of government. The UK is a parliamentary democracy. The UK Parliament is a 'sovereign parliament' – this means that the legislative body has 'absolute sovereignty'.
- The **UK has a unitary system of government**, meaning a system where power is held in the center, although some powers have been devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Whereas, **the Constitution of India established a federal system** of Government with Unitary bias. **Hence option 3 is not correct.**
- Amending the Constitution in India is a combination of rigid and flexible process. It Can be amended by a Simple Majority, Special Majority, or ratification by more than half of the states. In UK Constitution amending procedure is flexible. Due to its unwritten character, It can be easily amended or repealed by a **Simple Majority. No distinction is made between constitutional law and ordinary law.** Both are treated alike.

Q 46.C

- As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. That is disputes between the **Centre and one or more states**; or Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or Between two or more states.
- In these federal disputes, the Supreme Court has **exclusive original jurisdiction.** Exclusive means, no other court can decide such disputes and original means, the power to hear such disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. **Hence option (a) is correct.**
- Under **Article 226,** the high courts are also empowered to **issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights**. It means, when the Fundamental Rights of a citizen are violated, the aggrieved party has the option of moving either the high court or the Supreme Court directly. Therefore, the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with regard to federal disputes is different from its original jurisdiction with regard to disputes relating to fundamental rights. In the first case, it is exclusive and in the second case, **it is concurrent with high courts jurisdiction. Hence option (b) is correct.**
- The Supreme Court is authorized to grant in its **discretion special leave to appeal from any judgment** in any matter passed by any court or tribunal in the country (except military tribunal and court-martial).
- This special leave to appeal is a **discretionary power** and hence, cannot be claimed as a matter of right and It can be granted in any judgment whether **final or interlocutory. Hence option (c) is not correct.**
- The Constitution (Article 143) authorizes the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters that are on any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise and on any **dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments. Hence option (d) is correct.**

Q 47.A

- **Recent context: A recent study has found that asteroid 16 Psyche, which orbits between Mars and Jupiter, could be made entirely of metal and is worth an estimated $10,000 quadrillion — more than the entire economy of Earth.**
- Located around 370 million kilometres away from Earth, asteroid 16 Psyche is one of the most massive objects in the asteroid belt of our solar system.
- It was first discovered on March 17, 1853, by the Italian astronomer Annibale de Gasparis and was named after the ancient Greek goddess of the soul, Psyche.
- New images from NASA's Hubble Space Telescope offer a closer view of the mysterious asteroid 16 Psyche, whose surface may mostly comprise iron and nickel, similar to the Earth's core, according to the study published in The Planetary Science Journal.

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- Scientists believe that the asteroid may be the leftover core of an earlier planet that lost its crust and mantle after multiple collisions during the creation of our solar system.
- The exact composition and origins of the asteroid will be uncovered in 2022 when NASA sends an unmanned spacecraft to study it up close.
- **Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 48.A

- **The Fund for Industrial Research Engagement (FIRE) program** is a joint **government and industry initiative with a co-funding mechanism** to promote innovative technology solutions and strengthen academic research through collaboration with key research and development (R&D) organizations in India. The FIRE programmme is a first-of-its-kind initiative launched by the **Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB),** a statutory body of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, in collaboration with **Intel India. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- SERB-FIRE is a novel initiative to bring **together industry and academia on a common platform** to exchange ground-breaking ideas and **co-promote innovative research.** This collaboration will open many new doors for exploration in scientific research, which could make India a key player in technology-based solutions. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It will increase research opportunities in the space of Artificial Intelligence (AI)/Machine Learning (ML), platform systems, circuits & architecture, Internet of Things (IoT), materials & devices, security, and so on from edge to cloud.

Q 49.A

- **Article 76 of the Constitution** provides for the office of the Attorney General of India.
  - Attorney General is **appointed by the President** on the advice of the government.
  - He must be a person who is **qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court**, i.e. s/he must be a citizen of India and must have been a judge of some high court for five years or an advocate of some high court for ten years or an eminent jurist, in the opinion of the President.
  - Duties -
  - To give advice to the Government of India (GoI) upon such legal matters, which are referred to her/him by the President.
  - To perform such other duties of a legal character that are assigned to her/him by the President.
  - To appear on behalf of the GoI in all cases in the Supreme Court or in any case in any High Court in which the GoI is concerned.
  - To represent the GoI in any reference made by the President to the Supreme Court under Article 143 (Power of the President to consult the Supreme Court) of the Constitution.
  - To discharge the functions conferred on her/him by the Constitution or any other law.
- **Rights-**
  - In the performance of the duties, The Attorney General has the **right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.**
  - He has the **right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both houses of the parliament and their joint sitting and any committee of the Parliament of which he may be named a member but without a right to vote. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
  - He enjoys **all privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the Parliament. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The Attorney General (AG) of India is a **part of the Union Executive**. AG is the highest law officer in the country. However, he is **not part of the Union cabinet. There is a separate law minister in the Central cabinet to look after the legal matters at the government level. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 50.B

- This doctrine of severability is also known as the doctrine of separability.
- **The doctrine of severability means that when some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, but that provision is severable from the rest of the statute, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- In this doctrine it is not the whole act which is held invalid for being inconsistent with the **Part three of the constitution** which is given to the citizens of India. It is only those parts are inconsistent which are violative of the fundamental rights. But just the part which violates the fundamental rights is separable from that which does not isolate them. If it there that the valid portion is combined with the invalid portion that it is impossible to separate them. Then in such cases the court will leave it and declare the whole Act as void. This process of doing it is known as the doctrine of severability.

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- The doctrine of severability was even used in the case of **Minerva Mills vs Union of India** where **section 4 of 55 of the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976** was struck down for being beyond the amending power of the Parliament and then it had declared the rest of the Act as valid. Then in another case **of Kihoto Hollohan Vs Zachillhu** which is very famously known as the defection case. In this case the paragraph 7 of the Tenth Schedule which was first inserted by the **52nd Amendment Act of 1985** was declared as unconstitutional because it had violated the provisions under **Article 368(2)**. But, the whole part was not declared unconstitutional. So, the rest of the **Tenth Schedule** excluding paragraph 7 was upheld by the Constitution.

Q 51.B

- **Saddler University Commission (1917-19)** was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable to other universities also. The Commission was setup during the reign of Viceroy **Lord Chelmsford.** It held the view that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition. Its observations included
  - School course should cover 12 years,
  - less rigidity in framing university regulations,
  - university to function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body, rather than as scattered, affiliated colleges etc.
  - **Hence pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- **The Butler Committee (1927)** was set up to examine the nature of relationship between the princely states and government. **Lord Irwin** was the Viceroy at that time. The Committee gave the following recommendations
  - Paramountcy must remain supreme and must fulfil its obligations.
  - States should not be handed over to an Indian Government in British India, responsible to an Indian legislature, without the consent of states.
  - **Hence pair 2 is correctly matched.**
- The Royal Commission on Labour or **the Whitley Commission on Labour** was set up in **1929** to inquire into the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in India. The Commission was chaired by John Whitley. **Lord Irwin was the Viceroy** at the time of appointment of the Commission. **Hence pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

Q 52.A

- **The office of Deputy Prime Minister is not mentioned in the Constitution of India. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Table of Precedence ranks deputy Prime Minister as follows:
  - 1. President
  - 2. Vice-President
  - 3. Prime Minister
  - 4. Governors of states within their respective states
  - 5. Former presidents
  - **5A. Deputy Prime Minister**
  - 6. Chief Justice of India; Speaker of Lok Sabha
  - 7. Cabinet Ministers of the Union, Chief Ministers of States within their respective States, Vice-Chairperson, NITI Aayog; Former Prime Ministers; Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
  - 7A. Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
  - 8. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India; Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States' Governors of States outside their respective States.
- **Salaries and allowances of all Ministers (Deputy Prime Minister, Cabinet Minister, Minister of State etc.) are determined by the Parliament. Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- **The first Deputy Prime Minister of India was Vallabhbhai Patel, who was also home minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet till 1947-50**.
  - Morarji Desai , also Finance Minister - 1967-69
  - Both Charan Singh (who also served as Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance) and Jagjivan Ram (also Minister of Defence) served as Deputy PM in Morarji Desai government in 1977-79.
  - Yashwantrao Chavan (Minister of Home Affairs) - 1979-80
  - Chaudhary Devi Lal - 1989-91
  - The seventh and last deputy prime minister was L. K. Advani, who took on the role in addition to his home ministership from 2002 to 2004 in Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government.

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Q 53.D

- **Anglo-Maratha Struggle for Supremacy:**
  - **Treaties of Surat and Purandhar:** Raghunathrao, unwilling to give up his position in power, sought help from the English at Bombay and signed the Treaty of Surat in 1775. Under the treaty, Raghunathrao ceded the territories of Salsette and Bassein to the English along with a portion of the revenues from Surat and Bharuch districts. In return, the English were to provide Raghunathrao with 2,500 soldiers.
  - The British Calcutta Council, on the other side of India, condemned the **Treaty of Surat (1775)** and sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it and make a new treaty **(Treaty of Purandhar, 1776) with the regency renouncing Raghunath and promising him a pension.** The Bombay government rejected this and gave refuge to Raghunath. In 1777, Nana Phadnavis violated his treaty with the Calcutta Council by granting the French a port on the west coast. The English retaliated by sending a force towards Pune.
  - **Treaty of Salbai (1782):** Warren Hastings, the Governor-General in Bengal, rejected the Treaty of Wadgaon and sent a large force of soldiers under Colonel Goddard who captured Ahmedabad in February 1779, and Bassein in December 1780. Another Bengal detachment led by Captain Popham captured Gwalior in August 1780. In February 1781 the English, under General Camac, finally defeated Sindhia at Sipri.
  - Sindhia proposed a new treaty between the Peshwa and the English, and the Treaty of Salbai was signed in May 1782; it was ratified by Hastings in June 1782 and by Phadnavis in February 1783. The treaty guaranteed peace between the two sides for twenty years.
  - **Treaty of Bassein (1802):** Under the treaty, the Peshwa agreed-
  - to receive from the Company a native infantry (consisting of not less than 6,000 troops), with the usual proportion of field artillery and European artillerymen attached, to be permanently stationed in his territories;
  - to cede to the Company territories yielding an income of Rs 26 lakh;
  - to surrender the city of Surat;
  - to give up all claims for Chauth on the Nizam's dominions;
  - to accept the Company's arbitration in all differences between him and the Nizam or the Gaekwad;
  - not to keep in his employment Europeans of any nation at war with the English; and
  - to subject his relations with other states to the control of the English.
- **Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 54.B

- **Recent context : World Health Organisation (WHO) and partners recently organised "Reaching Zero" forum on malaria elimination to celebrate World Malaria Day (25th April).**
- **Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare of India chaired the "Reaching Zero" forum on malaria elimination to celebrate World Malaria Day.**
- The theme of the forum was "Reaching the Zero Malaria target".
- On this occasion, WHO launched E-2025 initiative, under which a group of 25 countries have been identified that have the potential to stamp out malaria within a 5-year timeline. These countries will receive specialized support and technical guidance as they work towards the target of zero malaria.
- Earlier, in 2017, WHO launched E-2020 initiative, to support 21 countries in their efforts to get to zero malaria cases within the 2020 timeline. •
- Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. It is preventable and curable.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 55.B

- **Statement 1 is not correct.** The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the governor. However, this does not mean that the governor can dismiss him at any time. He cannot be dismissed by the governor as long as he enjoys the majority support in the legislative assembly. But, if he loses the confidence of the assembly, he must resign or the governor can dismiss him.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.

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Q 56.C

- **Recent context: The Thirty Meter Telescope is being built by an international collaboration of government organizations and educational institutions atop Mauna Kea, Hawaii.**
  - Recently a Spanish judge in a decision cheered by environmentalists has put a halt to backup plans for the construction of this giant telescope in the Canary Islands — eliminating at least for now the primary alternative location to the preferred spot in Mauna Kea, Hawaii, where there have been protests against the telescope.
- **Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- The telescope is being built by an international collaboration of government organizations and educational institutions, at a cost of $1.4 billion. "Thirty Metre" refers to the 30-meter diameter of the mirror, with 492 segments of glass pieced together, which makes it three times as wide as the world's largest existing visible-light telescope.
- **The Thirty Meter Telescope has government-level support from the following countries: United States of America, Canada, China, Japan and India.**
- **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **One of the key uses of the Thirty Meter Telescope will be the study of exoplanets, many of which have been detected in the last few years, and whether their atmospheres contain water vapour or methane — the signatures of possible life.**
- **Thus the Thirty Meter Telescope will provide an enormous advance in our ability to identify and characterize extrasolar planets. New technological advances such as high-precision Doppler measurements, high-precision space-based photometry, and advanced adaptive optics – have driven a large number of exoplanet discoveries.**
- **The TMT's instrumentation will generate an incredible number of additional discoveries, will drastically expand the kinds of planets we can detect, will provide a rich understanding of these planets' physical properties, and will potentially yield the first detections of habitable rocky planets.**
- **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q 57.B

- **Recent context: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has joined the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) as a member.**
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **At the Paris "One Planet Summit" in December 2017, eight central banks and supervisors established the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS). Since then, the membership of the Network has grown dramatically, across the five continents**
- **It is not an initiative of IMF and UNEP.**
- **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- NGFS aims to
  - **Share best practices and contribute to the development of environment and climate risk management in the financial sector**
  - **Mobilise mainstream finance to support the transition towards a sustainable economy**
- **The Network's purpose is to help strengthen the global response required to meet the goals of the Paris agreement** and to enhance the role of the financial system to manage risks and to mobilize capital for green and low-carbon investments in the broader context of environmentally sustainable development.
- To this end, the Network defines and promotes best practices to be implemented within and outside of the Membership of the NGFS and conducts or commissions analytical work on green finance.
- RBI expects to benefit from the membership of NGFS by learning from and contributing to global efforts on green finance, which has assumed significance in the context of climate change.

Q 58.B

- The period after 1858 witnessed a gradual widening of the gulf between the educated Indians and the British Indian administration. As the educated Indians studied the character of British rule and its consequences for the Indians, they became more and more critical of British policies in India. The discontent gradually found expression in political activity, The existing associations no longer satisfied the politically conscious Indians. As a result, several prominent associations/organizations were established to mobilize the discontent on a greater level.
- **In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji organized the East India Association in London to discuss** the Indian question and to influence British public men to promote Indian welfare. Later he organized branches of the Association in prominent Indian cities. **Hence, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**

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- Justice Ranade and others organized the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in the 1870's. The **Madras Mahajan Sabha was started in 1881 by M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer and P. Anandacharlu** and the **Bombay Presidency Association in 1885 by K.T. Telang and Pherozeshah Mehta. Hence, pair 2 is correctly matched and 3 is not correctly matched.**
  - These organizations were mainly devoted to criticism of important administrative and legislative measures. The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha brought out a quarterly journal under the guidance of Justice Ranade. This journal became the intellectual guide of new India, particularly on economic questions.
- Led by **Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose, the younger nationalists of Bengal founded the Indian Association** in July 1876. The Indian Association set before itself the aims of creating a strong public opinion in the country on political questions and the unification of the Indian people on a common political program. In order to attract large numbers of people to its banner, it fixed a low membership fee for the poorer classes.

Q 59.D

- **Indian Councils Act of 1861**
  - After the great revolt of 1857, the British Government felt the necessity of seeking the cooperation of the Indians in the administration of their country. In pursuance of this policy of association, three acts were enacted by the British Parliament in 1861, 1892, and 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 is an important landmark in the constitutional and political history of India.
  - It empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council. It also **gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.** Under this, a member of the Viceroy's council was made in charge of one or more departments of the Government and was authorized to issue final orders on behalf of the council on matters of his department(s).
  - It empowered the **Viceroy to issue ordinances,** without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was six months.
  - **Lord Canning** was the **first Viceroy** of India. His tenure as Viceroy was **from 1858 to 1862.**
  - **Government of India Act of 1919:** It **introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.** Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 60.D

- The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 provides for the creation of the State Human Rights Commission at the state level. A State Human Rights Commission can inquire into violation of human rights related to subjects covered under the state list and concurrent list in the seventh schedule of the Indian constitution.
- State Human Rights Commission consists of three members including a chairperson.
- The chairperson should be a retired Chief Justice of a High Court. The other members should be
  - (i) A serving or retired judge of a High Court or a District Judge in the state with a minimum of seven years experience as a District judge.
  - (ii) A person having practical experience or knowledge related to human rights.
- The Governor of the state appoints the chairperson and other members on the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Chief Minister as its head, the speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the state home minister, and the leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly. The chairman and the leader of the opposition of the legislative council would also be the members of the committee, in case the state has a legislative council.
- The tenure of the chairperson and members is five years or until they attain the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier. After the completion of their tenure, they are not eligible for any further employment under the state government or the central government. However, the chairman or a member is eligible for another term in the commission subject to the age limit.
- **Removal of the Chairperson and members of the State Human Rights Commission is done by the president** on grounds of bankruptcy, unsound mind, infirmity of body or mind, sentenced to imprisonment for a crime, or engages in paid employment. He can also be removed for proved misbehavior or incapacity if Supreme Court inquiry finds him guilty. They can resign by writing to the governor. **Hence statement 1 is not correct**
- The commission has the power of a civil court and can take cognizance of cases if received within one year of occurrence. **Its proceedings have a judicial character. Hence statement 2 is correct**

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- The **SHRC submits its annual or special reports to the state government. These reports are laid before the state legislature, along with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations of the Commission** and the reasons for no acceptance of any such recommendations. **Hence statement 3 is not correct**

Q 61.A

- **Recent context : The RBI has decided to extend the coverage of Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) scheme by including street vendors identified as part of the PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) in tier-1 and tier-2 centres as beneficiaries.**
- **Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF)**:
  - The Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (PIDF) Scheme was announced by the Reserve Bank on January 5, 2021. **The objective of the scheme was to encourage deployment of Points of Sale (PoS) infrastructure (both physical and digital modes) in tier-3 to tier-6 centres and north eastern states. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
  - The objective of PIDF is to increase the number of acceptance devices multi-fold in the country. The Scheme is expected to benefit the acquiring banks / non-banks and merchants by lowering overall acceptance infrastructure costs.
  - It envisages creating 30 lakh new touchpoints every year for digital payments
  - The Validity Period of PIDF is three years from January 01, 2021, extendable by two further years, if necessary.
  - **PIDF is governed by an ex-officio Advisory Council (AC).**
    - **The composition of the AC consists of members like Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Chief Executive, Indian Banks' Association, Chief General Manager, DFIBT, NABARD etc.**
  - The primary focus shall be to create payment acceptance infrastructure in Tier-3 to Tier-6 centres
  - **Contributions to the PIDF shall be mandatory for banks and card networks. RBI shall contribute ₹250 crores to the corpus; the authorized card networks shall contribute in all ₹100 crores**
    - **The card-issuing banks shall also contribute to the corpus based on the card issuance volume (covering both debit cards and credit cards) at the rate of ₹1 and ₹3 per debit and credit card issued by them, respectively. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on June 01, 2020 for providing affordable Working Capital loans to street vendors to resume their livelihoods that have been adversely affected due to Covid-19 lockdown.

Q 62.C

- **On World Environment Day (June 5), Uttarakhand became the first state in India to take into account Gross Environment Product (GEP) while calculating its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).**
- **Four critical natural resources- Air, Water, Forest and Soil- will be assigned monetary values. The quality and quantity of these natural resources would determine the GEP of Uttarakhand.**
- Environmentalists estimate that Uttarakhand through its biodiversity gives services to the tune of Rs 95,112 crore per year to the nation.
- Discussions on having a GEP in the state came after the Kedarnath disaster (2013) and were further accentuated by the acute water shortage in the state during summers.
- **Gross Environment Product (GEP):**
  - It is the total value of final ecosystem services supplied to human well-being in a region annually and can be measured in terms of biophysical value and monetary value.
  - It indicates the overall health of the environment as GEP measures prime indicators such as forest cover, soil erosion, air quality and dissolved oxygen in river water.
  - Unlike Green GDP which is obtained after deducting the damage to the environment from the total production of the state, GEP will assess the improvement in the environmental components in a year. Further, it will tell how much work the state has done in reducing the loss of the ecosystem in environmental protection and resource use.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

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Q 63.A

- The Munda rebellion or Ulgulan is one of the most prominent tribal revolts in the history of Indian Independence. Ulgulan means 'Great Tumult'.
- **The rebellion of the Munda tribesmen, led by Birsa Munda, occurred during 1899-1900. For over thirty years the Munda sardars had been struggling against the destruction of their system of common land holdings by the intrusion of jagirdar, thikadar (revenue farmers) and merchant moneylenders. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**
- Birsa Munda, born in a poor share-cropper household in 1874, had a vision of God in 1895. He declared himself to be a divine messenger, possessing miraculous healing powers.
- Thousands gathered around him seeing in him a Messiah with a new religious message.Birsa Munda became a critic of the traditional tribal customs, religious beliefs and practices. He called upon the Mundas to fight against superstition, give up animal sacrifice, stop taking intoxicants, to wear the sacred thread and retain the tribal tradition of worship.
- It was essentially a revivalist movement, which sought to purge Munda society of all foreign elements and restore its pristine character.
- But the movement later attained agrarian and political undertones. Birsa began to move from village to village, organizing rallies and mobilizing his followers on religious and political grounds. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Birsa had a positive political programme, his object being the attainment of independence, both religious and political. The movement sought the assertion of the rights of the Mundas as the real proprietors of the soil. This ideal agrarian order, according to Birsa, would be possible in a world free from the influence of European officials and missionaries, thus necessitating the establishment of the Munda Raj.
- On Christmas Eve, 1899, Birsa proclaimed a rebellion to establish Munda rule in the land and encouraged 'the killing of thikadars and jagirdars and Rajas and Hakims (rulers) and Christians.' Saiyug would be established in place of the present-day Kalyug. He declared that 'there was going to be a fight with the dikus, the ground would be as red as the red flag with their blood.' The non-tribal poor were not to be attacked.
- To bring about liberation, Birsa gathered a force of 6,000 Mundas armed with swords, spears, battle-axes, and bows and arrows. He was, however, captured in the beginning of February 1900 and he died in jail in June and rebellion came to an end.
- Nirang Phidu was a Singhphos Chief who led the Singhphos rebellion in 1843 in Assam.

Q 64.B

- **Sir Subbier Subramaniya Iyer** was popularly known as 'Mani Iyer'. Just as Dadabhai Naoroji elicited the title 'Grand Old Man of India' by his services to his countrymen, Sir S. Subramania Iyer earned the title **'Grand Old Man of South India'** by rendering yeoman's service to the people of the Madras Presidency.
- The **Government awarded a Certificate of Merit to Subramaniya Iyer on 1 January 1877 as a mark of their appreciation of his services to the public, on the occasion of Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi.** Government appointed him Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in 1888, the first Indian to be appointed so. As Government Pleader, he appeared in two sensational cases – the Nageswara Iyer Forgery Case and the Tirupati Mahant Case. He was appointed an Acting Judge in 1891 and continued in that position until being appointed a Judge of the Madras High Court in January 1895.The Government conferred upon Subramaniya Iyer the **Knighthood on the New Year Day of 1900.**
- **He renounced Knighthood in 1917 on arrest of Annie Besant during the suppression of Home Rule League.**
- Subramaniya Iyer was **one of the "Brave 72" who founded the Indian National Congress**. He led the Madras contingent to the first session of the Indian National congress held in Bombay in December 1885.
- **Subramanyia Iyer was a great admirer of Mrs. Besant**, leader of the Theosophical Movement in India and founder of the Home Rule League in Madras. He **agreed to serve as the Hon. President of the All India Home Rule League** established in Madras on 1 September 1916.

Q 65.C

- Kisan Sabhas were coming into existence in different states. In Bengal, the Kisan Sabha was set up as an offshoot of the Communist Party of India. The Kisan Sabha took up the issues of the sharecroppers and started a movement at Jessore and Khulna, now the parts of Bangladesh, the Kisan Sabha submitted a 70-page memorandum to the **Land Revenue Commission in 1939.**

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- **In March 1940, the Land Revenue Commission, headed by F.L.C Floud, and thus popularly known as the Floud Commission,** published its report which suggested several reforms. Along with other recommendations, **the Commission suggested two important reforms:**
  - The sharecroppers should retain 2/3rd share of total crops
  - Produce must be stacked in the khamars of the sharecroppers.
- These recommendations of the Land Commission galvanized the farmers. The Kisan Sabha took up the issue and started mobilizing the sharecroppers. At the 4th provincial Kisan conference held at Panjia, Jessore in June 1940, the call for Tebhaga was given. But the start of World War II and the great famine delayed the movement.
- After the World War, Bengal Kisan Sabha Council met in September 1946 and gave the call to launch the Tebhaga movement. Thus, the **Tebhaga Movement** started in September 1946. **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 66.D

- The Delhi Durbars were grand events organized by the Viceroys to mark the coronations of Emperors or Empresses. Hence, these were also known as the Coronation Durbars. Durbar which means a 'court of a ruler' in Persian was adopted by the British from the Mughals. The idea was to come across to the people of India as the' heirs of the Mughals'.
- **Delhi Durbar 1877:** The Viceroy, Lord Lytton was asked to hold an Imperial Assemblage as Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Empress of India'.
- **Delhi Durbar 1903:** The second Durbar was held in 1903 and was not just an Assemblage but a grand affair that marked the succession of Edward VII.
- **The Darbar of 1911: marked the succession of King George V.** This Durbar was historic for two reasons; one **it was the only one attended by the Emperor himself** and second, this was where the **shifting of the Imperial Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was announced.** The annulment of the Partition of Bengal was also announced during the ceremony. **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**
- The film 'With Our King and Queen Through India (1912)' was also shot during the events of Durbar.

Q 67.D

- **Direct Democracy**
  - **It is a form of self-government in which all collective decisions are taken through the direct participation of all adult citizens of the state in the spirit of equality and open deliberations. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **'Gram Sabha'**, as envisaged in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, is **an instance of direct democracy** in rural India. It is a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level. All the people collectively make a decision regarding matters concerning the village population. For instance, they approve of the plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - Gram Panchayat is not a form of direct democracy as people choose representatives to the Panchayat.
  - The following principles apply in direct democracy:
    - People are sovereign
    - Sovereignty is inalienable and cannot be represented.
    - People must express their general will and make decisions
    - Decisions are to be based on majority rule

Q 68.B

- **Khirsapati, also known as Himsagar is a GI-certified mango from West Bengal. The inside of Khirsapati is yellow to orange in colour and does not have any fiber.**
  - **Recently, these mangoes were exported to Bahrain.**
- **Gholvad Sapota: It is a Geographical Indication (GI) certified fruit from the Palghar district of Maharashtra.**
  - GI certification of Ghovad Sapota is held by Maharashtra Rajya Chikoo Utpadak Sangh and the fruit is known for its sweet and unique taste. It is believed that the unique taste is derived from calcium-rich soil of Gholvad village.
  - Recently, it was exported to the United Kingdom.

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- **Jardalu Mangoes: Jardalu mangoes are from the Bhagalpur district of Bihar. It received GI certification in 2018.**
  - Recently first commercial consignment of Geographical Indications (GI) certified Jardalu mangoes were exported to the United Kingdom.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 69.D

- The Charter Act of 1813 was an important act that gave a push towards **westernization** in India.
- By the 1813 Act, The company's rule was extended to another 20 years. But it **ended the monopoly** of the East India Company of trade in India, the company's monopoly in trade with China and trade in tea with India was kept intact. Thus, trade with India for all commodities except Tea was thrown open to all British subjects.
- There was also a provision that Company should invest Rs. 1 Lakh every year on the education of Indians. It empowered the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons and to punish those who did not pay them.
- The act also granted permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral and religious improvements for example, christian missionaries.
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 70.B

- The Administrative Tribunals Act of 1985 empowers the Central government to establish the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs) **on specific request of the concerned state governments**. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- The SATs exercise original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of state government employees.
- The chairman and members of the SATs are appointed **by the President** after consultation with the governor of the state concerned. **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The act also makes a provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal (JAT) for two or more states.
  - A JAT exercises all the jurisdiction and powers exercisable by the administrative tribunals for such states.
  - The chairman and members of a JAT are appointed by the president after consultation with the governors of the concerned states.
  - **Hence statement 3 is correct.**

Q 71.D

- 1924 Belgaum (Maharashtra) session of Indian National Congress:
  - It is the **only session of the Indian National Congress** to be chaired by Mahatma Gandhi.
  - It is here that spinning was made mainstay of activity and Mahatma Gandhi declared 'Non violent Non Co-operation' as a means to attain political freedom.
  - It was because of the efforts of **Gangadhararao Deshpande** that Belgaum got the distinction of holding the session.
  - The venue where the session was held was named Vijayanagara and the entrance gate was designed like the Gopura of the Virupaksha temple at Hampi.
  - The huts for visitors and the delegates were built with Khadi and had bamboo roofs.
  - For the supply of water round the clock a tank, Pampa Sarovara was constructed
  - In his presidential address Gandhiji spoke on the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity, boycott of foreign goods, encouraging spinning and weaving of Khadi, working towards eradication of untouchability and other issues.
- The first session of Indian National Congress to be held in village was in 1936 at Faizpur. It was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru. **Hence option (a) is not correct**.
- In the 1929 session of Indian National Congress held in Lahore, it was decided that attainment of Poorna Swaraj to be declared as the objective of the Congress. **Hence option (b) is not correct**.
- The Swaraj party was formed in 1922 by C R das and Moti Lal Nehru. **Hence option (c) is not correct**.
- **Hence, option (d) is correct**.

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Q 72.C

- **Recent context: Bhutan's Tax Inspectors Without Borders programme was launched in partnership with India.**
- This programme is expected to be of about 24 months' duration through which India in collaboration with the UNDP and the TIWB Secretariat aims to aid Bhutan in strengthening its tax administration by transferring technical know-how and skills to its tax auditors and through sharing of best audit practices. The focus of the programme will be in the area of International Taxation and Transfer Pricing.
- **Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB), a joint initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).**
- The partnership was launched at the Third Financing for Development conference in Addis Ababa on 13 July 2015 and was welcomed by stakeholders from business, civil society, as well as OECD and developing country governments attending the conference. The Initiative was widely hailed as capable of assisting developing countries to mobilize much-needed domestic revenues in support of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.
- The TIWB Initiative facilitates targeted, tax audit assistance programmes in developing countries across the globe. The TIWB Initiative is a strong response to the attention given to the effective and efficient mobilization of domestic resources in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the commitments made by the international community in Addis Ababa to strengthen international tax cooperation.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is an intergovernmental economic organization with 38 member countries, founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade.
- The United Nations Development Programme is a United Nations organization tasked with helping countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable economic growth and human development. Headquartered in New York City, it is the largest UN development aid agency, with offices in 170 countries.
- The International Finance Corporation is an international financial institution that offers investment, advisory, and asset management services to encourage private-sector development in less developed countries. The IFC is a member of the World Bank Group and is headquartered in Washington, D.C. in the United States

Q 73.B

- **Recently, Union Cabinet approved a new centrally sponsored scheme, National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), to promote domestic cultivation of oil palm in the next five years.**
- It will subsume the current National Food Security Mission-Oil Palm programme.
- Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover an additional area of 6.5 lakh hectares (ha.) for oil palm till the year 2025-26 and thereby reaching the target of 10 lakh hectares ultimately.
- **Key features of the scheme :**
  - **It will have a special focus on the Northeast region and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **Price assurance to the oil palm farmers on the lines of the minimum support price (MSP) for the Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFBs) from which oil is extracted by the industry. This will be known as the Viability Price (VP). Hence, statement 2 is correct**
    - The assurance to the farmers will be in the form of the viability gap funding and the industry will be mandated to pay 14.3% of the CPO price which will eventually go up to 15.3%.
    - There is a sunset clause for the scheme which is 1st November 2037.
    - Palm oil farmers will be paid the price difference via direct benefit transfer (DBT).
    - To give impetus to the North-East and Andaman, the Government will additionally bear a cost of 2% of the CPO price.
  - **Assistance to farmers for planting materials of Rs 29,000 per hectare, a steep increase from Rs 12,000 per hectare earlier.**
    - Further substantial increase has been made for maintenance and inter-cropping interventions. Special assistance @ Rs 250 per plant is being given to replant old gardens for rejuvenation of old gardens.
    - Special assistance will be provided for the North-East and the Andaman regions in which special provisions is being made for half-moon terrace cultivation, bio fencing and land clearance along with integrated farming.
    - This assurance will inculcate confidence in the Indian oil palm farmers to go for increased area and thereby more production of palm oil.

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- **Seed gardens will be provided assistance** up to Rs 100 lakhs for 15 hectares in the North-East and Andaman regions and Rs 80 lakhs for 15 hectares in the rest of India to address the issue of shortage of planting material in the country.
- A financial outlay of Rs.11,040 crore has been made for the scheme, out of which Rs.8,844 crore is the Government of India share and Rs.2,196 crore is State share and this includes the viability gap funding also.

- **However, there is no target specified under this scheme to reach zero palm oil imports by 2025. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 74.D

- The **Treaty of Sagauli**, (March 4, 1816), was an agreement between the Gurkha chiefs of Nepal and the British Indian government that ended the Anglo-Nepalese (Gurkha) War (1814–16). By the treaty, Nepal renounced all claim to the disputed Tarai, or lowland country, and ceded its conquests west of the Kali River and extending to the Sutlej River. Nepal remained independent, but it received a British resident with the status of an ambassador to an independent country rather than of the controlling agent of the supreme government in an Indian state.
- The **Treaty of Gandamak** was signed on 26 May 1879 to officially end the first phase of the Second Anglo-Afghan War. Under the treaty, the Afghan Emir, Mohammad Yaqub Khan, ceded various frontier areas to the British Raj, including Quetta, Pishin, Harnai, Sibi, Kurram, and Khyber, while retaining sovereignty over the rest of Afghanistan.
- The **Treaty of Yandabo** was signed in 1826 by General Sir Archibald Cambell on British Side and by Governor of Legaing Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin on the Burmese side. It was a peace treaty which ended First Anglo Burmese War.
- **Hence option (d) is correct**.

Q 75.C

- Our Constitution provides a clear mandate for democratic decentralisation not only through the Directive Principles of State Policy which exhorts the State to promote Panchayati Raj Institutions but more specifically now through the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution which seek to create an institutional framework for ushering in grass roots democracy through the medium of genuinely self-governing local bodies in both urban and rural areas of the country.
- Thus, the Constitution through 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 aims to provide for :
  - Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages;
  - Constitution of Panchayats at village and other level or levels;
  - Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population for membership of Panchayats and office of Chairpersons in Panchayats at each level;
  - **Reservation of not less than one-third of the seats for women; hence option 3 is correct.**
  - fixing tenure of 5 years for Panchayats and holding elections within a period of 6 months in the event of supersession of any Panchayat;
  - **devolution by the State Legislature of powers and responsibilities upon the Panchayats with respect to the preparation of plans for economic developments and social justice and for the implementation of development schemes; hence option 2 is not correct.**
  - sound finance of the Panchayats by securing authorisation from State Legislatures for grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State, as also assignment to, or appropriation by, the Panchayats of the revenues of designated taxes, duties, tolls and fees; etc
- Political accountability of state executive is not a novel feature introduced through the insertion of Part IX but was already been ensured through various mechanisms since the adoption of the Constitution e.g. removal of Chief Minister, state council of ministers, appointment and removal of Governor, etc. **Hence option 1 is not correct.**

Q 76.C

- Owing to mass political protests since 1905, the partition of Bengal, which was done in 1905 was annulled in 1911. The capital of British India was moved to **Delhi from Calcutta** in **1911**.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded the first home rule league at the **Bombay provincial congress at Belgaum** in **April 1916**.
- On **20th August 1917**, Montagu presented the historic **Montagu Declaration (August Declaration) in the British Parliament**. This declaration proposed the increased participation of Indians in the administration and the development of self-governing institutions in India.

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- Annie Besant was arrested by the government **in June 1917** for her Home Rule demands. This led to a significant ruckus in the political circles with both the INC and the Muslim League demanding her release. Besant was finally released in September 1917 and was welcomed by people all over the country. In **December** that year, she became the **Congress President**.
- **Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 77.B

- **Recent context: Six sites submitted by the Archaeological Survey of India had been accepted by UNESCO for inclusion in the tentative list, which is a requirement before the final nomination of any site.**
  - Iconic riverfront of the historic city of Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
  - Temples of Kanchipuram (Tamil Nadu)
  - **Megalithic site of Hire Benkal (Karnataka)**
  - BhedaghatLametaghat in Narmada Valley (Madhya Pradesh)
  - Satpura Tiger Reserve (Madhya Pradesh)
  - Maratha Military Architecture in Maharashtra
- A World Heritage Site is a location with an "outstanding universal value". This signifies "cultural and/or natural significance which is exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity".
- These sites are nominated by UNESCO as embodied in an international treaty called the 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage adopted in 1972.
- **Megalithic site of Hire Benkal**: **The site of Hire Benkal consists of almost 1000 megalithic burial structures situated on a granite peak for more than 2500 years.** Major architectural varieties found are dolmens, cairns, passage chambers, stone circles, menhirs, anthropomorphic figures carved from granite, etc
  - Megalith is derived from two Greek words-'megas' meaning large and 'lithos' meaning stone. They are constructed either as burial sites or commemorative memorials.
  - **Another unique feature of Hire Benkal is prehistoric rock paintings. 11 rock shelters have been discovered with motifs like human figures, horse rider holding battle-axe, row of deers, bull with long horns, peacock, etc.**
  - The site provides an exceptional insight into the funerary and ritual practices of the Iron Age – Megalithic Culture of Indian Protohistory.
  - In India, megaliths are seen in the Peninsular South, Deccan plateau, Vindhyas and North West region of the Indian subcontinent.
- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 78.A

- **Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution** deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state. The **Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'.**
- When the President's rule is imposed in a state, the **Parliament** becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in relation to that state. A law made so by the Parliament **continues to be operative even after the president's rule.** This means that the period for which such a law remains in force is **not coterminous with the duration of the President's rule. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- **Mutual Delegation of Functions:** The Constitution provides for **inter government delegation of executive functions** in order to mitigate rigidity and avoid a situation of deadlock. Accordingly, the **President** may, with the consent of the state government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the Centre. Conversely, the **governor of a state** may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust to that government any of the executive functions of the state.
- The Constitution also makes a provision for the **entrustment of the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state.** But, in this case, the **delegation is by the Parliament** and not by the president. Thus, a law made by the Parliament on a subject of the Union List can confer powers and impose duties on a state, or authorise the conferring of powers and imposition of duties by the Centre upon a state (irrespective of the consent of the state concerned). **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

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Q 79.C

- **Option (c) is correct:** There are two sets of government created by the Indian Constitution:
  - one for the entire nation called the union government (central government) and
  - one for each unit or state called the state government.
  - **Schedule VII** clearly defines the respective legislative powers of the Union and the states, along with the Concurrent List.
  - Article 245-255 of the Constitution mention the distribution of legislative powers between centre and states.
- **Option (b) is not correct**: The state governments are not dependent on the Centre for its existence. The State Governments draw authority from the Consitution itself. The Constitution ensures the existence of state government and administration and also provides them taxation powers,
- **Option (a) is not correct:** Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'. The phrase 'Union of States' indicate two things:
  - the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American federation
  - the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is union because it is indestructible.
- **Option (d) is not correct:** The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:
  - If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.

Q 80.D

- **Article 164** provides that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state, **shall not exceed 15 percent of the total strength of the legislative assembly** of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12. This provision was added by the **91st Amendment Act of 2003.**
- **Article 15** provides that the **State shall not discriminate against any citizen** on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. The state is empowered to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens. Further, the **93rd Amendment Act of 2005** provides that the state is empowered to make any special provision for the **advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens** or for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes regarding their admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions.
- The **97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011** gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies. It made the **right to form cooperative societies a fundamental right (Article 19).** It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy on the **promotion of cooperative societies** (Article 43-B).
- **Hence option (d) is the correct answer.**

Q 81.D

- The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, that is **birth, descent, registration, naturalization and incorporation of territory.**
- The Central Government may, on an application, register as a citizen of India any person (not being an illegal migrant) if is **married to a citizen** of India and is ordinarily resident in India for **seven years before making an application for registration. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
- The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalization to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, **throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

Q 82.B

- Trade Unions are voluntary organization of Workers as well as Employers formed to protect and promote the interest of their members. **The first organized Trade Union in India named as the Madras Labour Union was formed in the year 1918.**

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- From the beginning itself, Trade Unions were not confined to workers alone. From 19th Century itself there were Employer's associations in the form of Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Associations etc. to protect and promote the interests of their members in a concerted manner.
- **The earliest known trade unions in India were the Bombay Millhand's Association formed in 1890, the Amalgamated Society of railway servants of India and Burma formed in 1897,**
- **Printers' Union formed in Calcutta in 1905, the Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907, the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha Bombay formed in 1910.**
- Trade Union movement began in India after the end of First World War. After a decade following the end of First World War the pressing need for the coordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised.
- Thus, the All India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a National Basis, the Central Labour Board, Bombay and the Bengal Trades Union Federation was formed in 1922.
- **The All India Railwaymen's Federation** is the largest trade union of Indian Railways workers with a membership of 1.4 million. It is affiliated with the socialist trade union centre, Hind Mazdoor Sabha. **All India Railwaymen's Federation(AIRF) was formed in 1924.**
- Prior to that several unions of the Railwaymen had been formed on various Railways and had conducted several agitations and strikes for the rights of the working class – since later part of the 19th Century (starting from 1862) and thereafter – including those from 1919 to 1922, 1925 to 1927 as well as in 1930s and 1940s.
- The native place of **Narayan Meghaji Lokhande** was Kanhesar near Saswad in Pune district. He formed the mill workers union known as **Bombay Mill Hands Association in1890.**
- This workers union is believed to be the beginning of organised movement in India. He was also the chairman of Mumbai branch of Satyashodhak Samaj founded by Mahatma Phule.
- **Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha or the 'Workers Welfare Society 'was formed in the year 1910** by N. A. Talcherkar, S K Bole, B R Nare, S W Patil and others.
- The constituted the mill workers as well as other employees and representatives from general public and occupations like law and medicine. It supported the reduction of working hours to 12 per day and urged the claims of workers for industrial compensation and education.
- In 1917 **Anasuya Sarabhai** had led the Ahmedabad textile workers' strike and in **1920** under her leadership the Majoor Mahajan, the **Ahmedabad textile mill workers union was established.**
- **The Madras Labour Union was formed in April 1918. B.P Wadia was its first President.** It has been claimed that this was the first trade union in India. This claim is perhaps in the context that it is still in existence, its name unchanged, and was formed as an organisation in rather formal circumstances.
- **AITUC,** the union federation in India was set up in **1920**. It was founded by **Lala Lajpat Rai,** Joseph Baptista, N.M Joshi and Diwan Chaman Lall. **Lajpat Rai was elected the first president of AITUC.**
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer**

Q 83.B

- The inclusion of the term 'socialist' in the preamble of the Indian constitution was widely debated in the Indian constituent assembly.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (chairman of the drafting committee) argued that **it is against the very grain of democracy to decide in the Constitution what kind of society the people of India should live in.**
- He further added that it is perfectly possible today, for the majority people to hold that the socialist organisation of society is better than the capitalist organisation of society. But it would be perfectly possible for thinking people to devise some other form of social organisation which might be better than the socialist organisation of today or of tomorrow.
- Therefore, it was incorrect for the Constitution to tie down the people to live in a particular form and not leave it to the people themselves to decide it for themselves. Eventually, the final text of the preamble omitted the word 'socialist'.
- **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

Q 84.C

- **World Investment Report is released by UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).**
  - **The World Investment Report focuses on trends in foreign direct investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and country levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development.**
  - **As per the 2021 report, India received $64 billion in Foreign Direct Investment in 2020, the fifth-largest recipient of inflows in the world.**

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- **World Competitiveness Index is released by the Sweden-based International Institute for Management Development (IMD).**
  - The World Competitiveness Index is a comprehensive annual report and worldwide reference point on the competitiveness of countries.
  - India maintained 43rd rank in the latest World Competitiveness Index.
- The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum.
- **Global Economic Prospects is a World Bank Group flagship report that examines global economic developments and prospects, with a special focus on emerging market and developing economies.**
  - It is issued twice a year, in January and June. The January edition includes in-depth analyses of topical policy challenges while the June edition contains shorter analytical pieces.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 85.D

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
  - to secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39).
  - to **promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor** (Article 39 A).
  - to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A). Fundamental Duties do not have any provision related to this concern.
  - **to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).**
- Under Article 51A (g) it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to **protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. Hence only option 1 is correct.**
- In addition, Under Article 51A Constitution also provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India
  - to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
  - to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- DPSPs do not have provision which are directly related to the above two concerns. **Hence options 2, 3 and 4 are not correct.**

Q 86.C

- The state monopoly and commercial exploitation of forests brought outside intruders into the tribal territories, many of whom used a considerable amount of coercive power to exploit the tribal peasants. This situation in turn brought stiffer resistance, as it happened in the **Gudem and Rampa hill tracts of Andhra Pradesh, inhabited by the Koya and Konda Dora tribes. Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The first few **rebellions or fituris** in this region **between 1839 and 1862,** were initiated by the local muttadars or estate holders, who found their power curbed and rights denied by the intrusion of the new outside con trol. However, in the late nineteenth century some other changes took place that brought the masses of tribal peasants into the **Rampa rebellion of 1879.** This tradition of **tribal resistance survived upto 1920 in Gudem-Rampa** region.
- The elemental lower-class upsurge unwittingly called forth in many areas by the Non-Cooperation movement did not subside immediately with the Bardoli retreat. But the most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi- tribal '**Rampa' region north of the Godavari**, scene of a veritable **guerilla war between August 1922 and May 1924 led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The grievances were basically the old ones of **exploitation by moneylenders, and forest laws restricting shifting cultivation** and age-old grazing rights. Raju allegedly claimed that he was bullet-proof, and a rebel proclamation announced the imminent coming of Kalki-avatar. Yet in meetings with local officials during the rebellion, Sitarama Raju 'spoke highly of Mr Gandhi', but **considered 'that violence is necessary'.** Raju was captured in 1924 and the **resistance was finally stamped out in September 1924.**

Q 87.A

- The Election Commission of India is an **autonomous constitutional authority** responsible for administering Union and State election processes in India.
- The body administers elections to the **Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies in India, and the offices of the President and Vice President in the country.**

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- **The Secretariat of the Commission has an independent budget, which is finalized directly in consultation between the Commission and the Finance Ministry of the Union Government. Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- The latter generally accepts the recommendations of the Commission for its budgets.
- The major expenditure on the actual conduct of elections is, however, reflected in the budgets of the concerned constituent units of the Union - States and Union Territories.
- If elections are being held only for the Parliament, the expenditure is borne entirely by the Union Government **while for the elections being held only for the State Legislature, the expenditure is borne entirely by the concerned State. Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
- In case of simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislature, the expenditure is shared equally between the Union and the State Governments.
- **For Capital equipment, expenditure related to preparation for electoral rolls and the scheme for Electors' Identity Cards too, the expenditure is shared equally. Hence statement 3 is not correct.**

Q 88.B

- All motions, notice of which is received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat under the rules, shall be classified under the following categories, namely:
  - Substantive Motions;
  - Substitute Motions; and
  - Subsidiary Motions which are further divided into three classes: (a) Ancillary Motions, (b) Superseding Motions, and (c) Amendments.
- Motions **moved in substitution of the original motion for taking into consideration a policy or situation or statement or any other matter are called substitute motions**.
- Such motions, though drafted in such a way as to be capable of expressing an opinion by themselves, **are not strictly independent motions as they depend upon the original motion**. **Hence option (b) is not correct.**
- Amendments to a motion which is in the form that a policy, situation, statement, etc. may be taken into consideration, are not permitted. As such motions are disposed of under rule 342 without being put to the vote of the House, only substitute motions can be tabled to such a motion. **Amendments to substitute motions are also not permissible.**
- At the end of the debate, the substitute motion only is put to the vote of the House.

Q 89.D

- Mahavdev Govind Ranade (1842-1901) devoted his entire life to Prarthana Samaj.
  - He was the founder or cofounder of the **Widow Remarriage Association (1861):** It promoted marriage for Hindu widows and acted as native compradors for the colonial government's project of passing a law permitting such marriages, which were forbidden in Hinduism.
  - **Deccan Education Society (1884):** It tried to convince the masses to new awakening and salvation and people started believing in education as a means of social transformation. In less than a few months the society established its first institute named as Sir James Fergusson which has achieved iconic status.
  - **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870):** It was a sociopolitical organisation in British India which started with the aim of working as a mediating body between the government and people of India and to popularise the peasants' legal rights.
- To Ranade, religious reform was inseparable from social reform. He also believed that if religious ideas were rigid there would be no success in social, economic and political spheres.
- MG Ranade was the leader of social reformation and cultural renaissance in Western India. Ranade's great message to the persons who were involved in social service was "Strength of numbers we cannot command, but we can command earnestness of conviction, singleness of devotion, readiness for self-sacrifice, in all honest workers in the cause.

Q 90.C

- **Recently, India launched Mission Innovation (MI) - CleanTech Exchange under the Innovation Platform of Mission Innovation.**
  - It was launched virtually at the Innovating to Net Zero Summit hosted by Chile this year.
- CleanTech Exchange is a global initiative to create a network of incubators across member countries.
  - The network will provide access to the expertise and market insights needed to support new technologies to access new markets globally.

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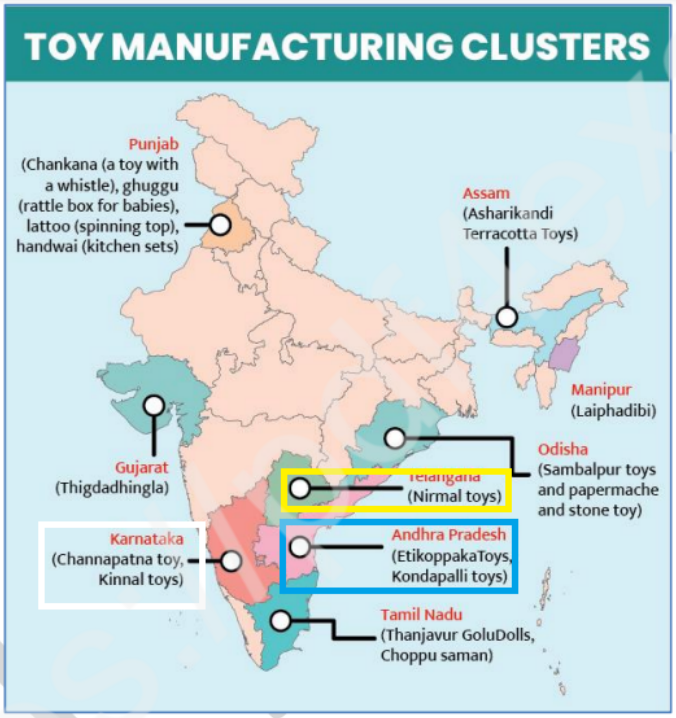
- **Mission Innovation (MI) is an action-oriented global initiative to pioneer clean energy solutions through domestic innovation and international cooperation.**
- It aims to catalyze a decade of action and investment in research, development and demonstration to make clean energy affordable, attractive and accessible for all. This will accelerate progress towards the Paris Agreement goals and pathways to net zero.
- **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **It consists of 24 countries and the EU. India is a founding member of Mission Innovation.**
- **Hence, statement 2 is correct**
- The first phase of Mission Innovation was launched along with the Paris Climate Change Agreement at the 2015 UN Climate Conference.
- It has an Innovation Platform through which member countries can track innovation progress, exchange knowledge and work with investors, innovators and end-users to accelerate technologies to market.
- Mission Innovation 2.0, the second phase of MI, was launched to catalyze increased investment in clean energy research, development and demonstrations to deliver affordable clean energy solutions by 2030.

Q 91.B

- **Recent context: Recently Prime Minister interacted with the participants of Toycathon-2021. Toycathon 2021 was jointly launched by the Ministry of Education, WCD Ministry, MSME Ministry, DPIIT, Textile Ministry, I&B Ministry and AICTE.**
- India's domestic market, as well as the global toy market, offers a huge opportunity to our manufacturing sector. Toycathon-2021 is aimed at boosting the Toy Industry in India to help it capture a wider share of the toy market.
- Popular Toy Manufacturing clusters of India are



- **Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The government has recently given approval to eight toy manufacturing clusters for manufacturing toys made of wood, lac, palm leaves, bamboo and fabric.

Q 92.C

- This was the first conference arranged between the British and the Indians as equals. The Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend, but many other groups of Indians were represented at the conference.
- The Indian princely states were represented by Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharaja of Alwar, Mirza Ismail, diwan of Mysore, Maharaja Gnaga Singh of Bikaner etc. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Dr. Ambedkar and Rettamalai Srinivasan represented the depressed classes in the 1st RTC where Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for untouchables/depresses classes. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

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- Muslim League sent Aga Khan III (leader of British-Indian delegation), Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Muhammad Shafi, Muhammad Ali Jinnah etc.
- Hindu Mahasabha were represented by B.S. Moonje, M.R. Jayakar and Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- Women were represented by Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz and Radhabai Subbarayan. **Hence, statement 4 is correct.**

Hence, option (c) is correct.

Q 93.A

- **Administrative reforms by Cornwallis (governor general of India from 1786-1793):**
  - The greatest work of Cornwallis was the purification of the civil service by the employment of capable and honest public servants. **He persuaded the Directors of the Company to pay handsome salaries to the Company servants** in order that they might free themselves from commercial and corrupting activities.
  - Further, **Cornwallis inaugurated the policy of making appointments mainly on the basis of merit** thereby laying the foundation of the Indian Civil Service.
  - Another major reform that Cornwallis introduced was the separation of the three branches of service, namely commercial, judicial, and revenue. **The collectors, the king-pins of the administrative system were deprived of their judicial powers and their work became merely the collection of revenue**.
  - **Hence option (a) is the correct answer.**

Q 94.C

- Recent Context: **Recently, the 17th meeting of foreign ministers of BIMSTEC member countries took place. The meeting, chaired by Sri Lanka, was held in a virtual mode with the participation of all BIMSTEC Member States.**
- BIMSTEC was conceived in 1997, through the Bangkok Declaration, BIMSTEC is a grouping of seven countries.
- **BIMSTEC comprises**
  - **Bangladesh**
  - **Bhutan**
  - **India**
  - **Myanmar**
  - **Nepal**
  - **Sri Lanka**
  - **Thailand**
- It brings together 1.5 billion people – 21% of the world population, and a combined GDP of over US$ 2.5 trillion.
- It aims to accelerate economic growth and social progress among members across multiple sectors. **It is headquartered in Dhaka, Bangladesh.**
- **There are 14 Priority Areas of Cooperation under BIMSTEC:** Trade & Investment, Technology, Energy, Transportation & Communication, Tourism, Fisheries, Agriculture, Cultural Cooperation, Environment and Disaster Management, Public Health, People-to-People Contact, Poverty Alleviation, **Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime**, Climate Change.
- Some key agreements signed by BIMSTEC members include a convention for combating terrorism, transnational organized crime and illicit drug trafficking.
- BIMSTEC Grid Interconnection signed during the BIMSTEC Summit in Kathmandu, Nepal, in 2018, aims to promote an optimal power transmission in the BIMSTEC region.
- The BIMSTEC is unique as far as regional organizations are concerned because it straddles two contiguous regions South Asia and Southeast Asia.
- **Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.**

Q 95.B

- Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of **money bills**. The Constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of money bills in the Parliament. A money bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the president. **Every such bill is considered to be a government bill and can be introduced only by a minister. Hence, option (a) is correct.**

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- After a money bill is passed by the Lok Sabha, it is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. The Rajya Sabha has restricted powers with regard to a money bill. **It cannot reject or amend a money bill.** It can only make the recommendations. It **must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, wither with or without recommendations. The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. Hence options (c) and (d) are correct.**
- The Finance Bill is introduced to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the following year. It is subjected to all the conditions applicable to a Money Bill. Unlike the Appropriation Bill, the amendments (seeking to reject or reduce a tax) can be moved in the case of finance bill. **According to the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act of 1931, the Finance Bill must be enacted (i.e., passed by the Parliament and assented to by the president) within 75 days.** The Finance Act legalises the income side of the budget and completes the process of the enactment of the budget. **Hence option (b) is not correct.**

Q 96.B

- **Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905**. When he took over, India was already passing through a serious crisis. The great famine of 1896-98 was followed by the bubonic plague.
- His policies -
- **Foreign Policy-** The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897-98 led him to formulate a policy of conciliation and create a new province called the **north- west frontier province (NWFP).**
- To check the Russian schemes in Tibet, he sent a military expedition to Tibet known as **Younghusband's Mission to Tibet**, which was advanced towards Lhasa (1904). After this expedition, a war indemnity was imposed on Tibet.
- **Police Reforms**, 1902-3, A police commission was appointed under the presidentship of **Sir Andrew Frazer** to inquire into the police administration of every province.
- The report described the police force as "far from efficient, defective in training and organization, corrupt and oppressive". The commission recommended an increase in the salaries and strength of police force in all provinces, creations of a department of criminal intelligence at the center and in the less provinces, etc.
- **Universities Commission 1902 and Indian Universities Act 1904,** on the basis of the recommendation of this commissions an act was framed which sought to increase the official control over universities by increasing the nominated elements over the elected ones.
- **Economic reforms-** in the field of economic reforms the famine commission etc. were set up. The latter suggested the extension of agriculture.
- For the improvement of agriculture and livestock and introduction of scientific methods of cultivation, **an imperial agriculture department** was set up.
- **A new department of commerce and industry was also set up.** Measures were also taken for further development of the railways.
- **Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1904** for the protection, preservation and restoration of India's cultural heritage this act was passed and the Archaeological Survey of India was established. **Hence option 4 is correct.**
- **Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899** by this act the strength of the elected members was reduced, thereby giving a majority to the European members. Thus the **Calcutta Corporation came to be known as Anglo Indian house. Hence option 4 is correct.**
- **Partition of Bengal, 1905,** His crowing act of folly was the partition of Bengal in the teeth of almost universal opposition. Bengal was partitioned into two provinces of Bengal proper and eastern Bengal and Assam.
- The real motive behind this move was to break the back of the militant nationalism in Bengal.
- Four new measures were enacted between 1908-191;, namely, the Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908, the Press Act of 1910, the **Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act of 1911** and the **Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908**. There was also" the Official Secrets Act as amended in 1903." **Hence options 1 and 2 are not correct.**

Q 97.A

- **Warren Hastings** took charge as the governor-general at a critical period of British rule when the British were to encounter the powerful combination of the Marathas, Mysore, and Hyderabad. He followed a **policy of ring-fence which aimed at creating buffer zones to defend the Company's frontiers.** Broadly speaking, it was the policy of defense of their neighbors' frontiers for safeguarding their own territories. This policy of Warren Hastings was reflected in his war against the Marathas and Mysore. **Hence statements 1 and 2 are correct.**

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- The chief danger to the Company's territories was from the Afghan invaders and the Marathas. To safeguard against these dangers, the Company undertook to organize the defense of the frontiers of Awadh on the condition that the **Nawab would defray the expenses of the defending army.** The defense of Awadh constituted the defense of Bengal during that time. Thus the states brought under the ring-fence system were assured of **military assistance against external aggression—but at their own expense.** In other words, these allies were required to maintain subsidiary forces which were to be organized, equipped, and commanded by the officers of the Company who, in turn, were to be paid by the rulers of these states. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- **Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliance** was, in fact, an extension of the ring-fence system which sought to reduce the Indian states into a position of dependence on the British government.

Q 98.B

- As per Article 40 under part IV of the Indian Constitution (Directive Principle of the State Policy), State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. However, while implementing 73rd constitutional amendment, states have been given enough freedom to take their geographical, politico-administrative and others conditions into account while adopting the Panchayati Raj System.
  - Article 243G states that subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats (expression may by law implies that it is not mandatory) with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at the appropriate level, **with respect to the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice and the implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule.** Therefore, it is not mandatory for the state legislatures to transfer all of the subjects listed under 11th schedule to the local bodies **Hence, statement 1 is not correct.**
- **The state legislature can mandate minimum educational qualifications for the candidates to contest elections to local bodies.** Recently, Uttarakhand has unanimously passed a bill to this effect which made minimum educational qualifications mandatory for rural election candidates. Earlier, Rajasthan and Haryana has also attempted to adopt this model. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

Q 99.B

- Further, the **chairperson of panchayats at the intermediate and district levels shall be elected indirectly by and from amongst the elected members thereof.** However, the chairperson of a panchayat at the village level shall be elected in such manner as the state legislature determines. The chairperson of a panchayat and other members of a panchayat elected directly or indirectly shall have the right to vote in the meetings of the panchayats. **Hence option (a) is not correct.**
- The act provides for the **reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat** (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area. Further, the state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs. **Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**
- The act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level. Thus, **it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.** It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines. **Hence, option (c) is not correct.**
- All the members of panchayats at the **village, intermediate and district levels shall be elected directly** by the people. **Hence, option (d) is not correct.**

Q 100.D

- The Union Cabinet approved the continuation of 1023 Fast Track Special Court (FTSCs) including 389 exclusive POCSO Courts as a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** from 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2023 with an outlay of Rs. 1572.86 crore (Rs.971.70 crore as Central Share and Rs.601.16 crore as State share). **Hence statement 1 is not correct.**
  - **Central Share** is to be funded from **Nirbhaya Fund**. **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**
  - The Scheme was launched on 02.10.2019 for one year only.

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- Fast Track Special Courts are dedicated courts expected to ensure swift dispensation of justice. They have a better clearance rate as compared to the regular courts and hold speedy trials. Besides providing quick justice to the hapless victims, it strengthens the deterrence framework for sexual for sexual offenders.
- Fast track courts (FTCs) were first recommended by the **Eleventh Finance Commission in 2000** "to substantially bring down, if not eliminate, pendency in the district and subordinate courts over the next five years".
    - In 2011, the central government stopped funding fast-track courts.
    - The decision was challenged in the Supreme Court (SC) in 2012, but the apex court said it was up to the states to continue or shut down these courts depending on their financial situation.
    - Following the December 2012 Gangrape and murder, the Union Government set up a **'Nirbhaya Fund'**, amended the Juvenile Justice Act and set up **fast-track Mahila Courts.**
    - More recently, in 2019, the government approved a scheme for setting up 1,023 fast-track special courts (FTSCs) across the country for expeditious disposal of **pending rape cases under the Indian penal Code (IPC)** and crimes under the **POCSO Act**. **Hence statement 3 is not correct.**
- The expected outcomes of the scheme are as follows:
    - Further the commitment of the Nation to champion the cause of safety and security of women and girl child.
    - Reduce the number of pending cases of Rape & POCSO Act.
    - Provide speedy access to justice to the victims of sexual crimes and act as a deterrent for sexual offenders.
    - Fastracking of these cases will declog the judicial system of the burden of case pendency.

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